PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,129—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. F. Parfitt	16th Octr.
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	23rd "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	13th "
M* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	20th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	11th "
M* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	18th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	755	W. B. Andrews	25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 525	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 6th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	16th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 14, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeManbenge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—5, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—5, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 21st Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest en route.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, an experienced and qualified DOCTOR, for the POST of the Chief Medical Officer, Janjira State. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200, per mensem with free quarters. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the Undersigned.

CURSETJEE J. MISTRY,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud Janjira, 11th October, 1897.

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROSECUTION

OF THE

HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK

At the

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEKLY EXPRESS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN carrying the OVERLAND MAILS, leaves Bombay Victoria Terminus weekly about five hours after the Mail Steamer is signalled and for convenience of passengers proceeding in the direction of Calcutta, arrangements have been made for a Special Service of through carriages to be attached to this train, which will perform the journey from Bombay to Calcutta in about 40 hours, making short halts only at principal Stations.

First-class passengers only with their servants, 3rd class, and luggage, are carried by the train commencing with the first Weekly Express Train in October; a dining Car will be provided in which meals and other refreshments will be served, at reasonable rates.

FARES—

Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 100, including use of the dining Car.

Bombay to other Stations at which the train stops ordinary rates.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of the Special Service by the Weekly Express are requested to notify their intention to the Purser on board the Steamer before reaching Aden, so that advice by wire may be sent to Bombay.

Intending passengers by the Express should be particular to have their luggage all ready for landing immediately on arrival of the Steamer, so that no time may be lost in passing it ashore.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the Parantij-Ahmednagar Section of the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway will be OPENED for through-booking of all descriptions of Traffic and Public Telegraph Messages on and from THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1897.

The revised Timings of Trains and the Fares between Ahmedabad and Parantij will be as below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		Fares from Ahmedabad.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad. Broad-gauge Down Mail ...Arr.	9 10	......	......	......
Ahmedabad. Metre-gauge Up Local Mixed ...Arr.	5 30			
Ahmedabad. A.-P. Ry. train ...Dep.	9 30			
Dehegam ...Dep.	11 2	1 7 0	0 12 0	0 3 6
Parantij ...Dep.	12 55	3 3 0	1 11 0	0 7 3
Idar-Ahmednagar ...Arr.	14 5	4 5 0	2 5 0	0 10 9

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		Fares from Idar-Ahmednagar.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Idar-Ahmednagar ...Dep.	14 45	......	......	......
Parantij ...Dep.	16 5	1 2 0	0 9 3	0 2 9
Dehegam ...Dep.	17 56	2 14 0	1 9 0	0 7 0
Ahmedabad. A.-P. Ry. train ..Arr.	19 20			
Ahmedabad. Broad-gauge Up Mail ...Dep.	19 40	4 5 0	5 9	0 10 3
Ahmedabad. Metre-gauge Down Local Mixed ..Dep.	23 0			

Further information as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be ascertained on application to Station Masters.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th October, 1897.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION OF A NOTIFICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTES BY HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMEMT.

HIS EXCELLENCY the MINISTER to HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT, with the sanction of His Highness the Nizam, desires to raise a LOAN of TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS of HALLI SICCA RUPEES, for State purposes, on the following conditions:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued in the form annexed to this Notification.

3. The Loan will bear interest at 6 (six) per cent. per annum, and the interest will be paid at the end of every six months of the Fasli year, i. e., on the 31st Ardibehisht (April) and 30th Aban (October).

4. The principal will not be repayable before the 30th Aban 1326 Fasli (A. D. 1917).

TENDERS.

5. Tenders for the whole or part of the loan will be received at the office of the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, until midday on the 27th Asoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897).

6. Tenders must be for Halli Sicca Rupees 500, or any multiple of Halli Sicca Rupees 500. They must be written in the form annexed and enclosed in sealed envelopes, bearing the superscription "Tender for Loan," written in clear characters.

7. The Tenders should clearly state at what rate per hundred rupees the tenderer engages to accept the Promissory Notes, and in stating this rate the amount should be distinctly given in rupees or rupees and annas; for instance, if the tenderer wishes to subscribe to the loan at the rate of Rs. 100, or Rs. 102 or Rs. 99 per cent., he should state the rate in figures and words: it is not sufficient to state that the Notes will be taken at par or two per cent. premium or one per cent. discount. If any person wishes to subscribe at different rates for different amounts the rates should be separately given for each amount, both in figures and words as above explained. Tenders which are not clearly expressed as above required will be considered as being at par.

8. Tenders must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

DEPOSITS.

9. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit. If the amount tendered for is less than one lakh, the deposit must be two per cent.; if the amount tendered be one lakh or upwards, the deposit must be one per cent.

10. The following will be accepted as deposits:—

1. Cash.
2. Receipts from any Treasury of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
3. Shares of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
4. Treasury Bonds, His Highness the Nizam's Government.
5. Currency Notes of the British Government.
6. Promissory Notes standing in the names of the tenderers.

NOTE.—Railway Shares, Treasury Bonds and Promissory Notes tendered as deposits should be endorsed over to the Accountant-General.

Deposits tendered in British Government rupees, will be accepted at the rate of British Government Rs. 100 to Halli Sicca 120.

11. When a tender is accepted and an Allotment certificate is granted, the cash deposited may, if so desired, be regarded as part of the loan; but if the whole of a tender is not accepted, only so much of the deposit as may be in respect of the amount accepted, will be considered as part of the loan, and on this amount interest will be allowed from the date of opening of the tenders.

12. If an Allotment certificate is issued, and the total amount of the tender is not paid, the deposit accompanying such tender will be forfeited.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

13. His Excellency the Minister reserves the right to publish before the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) the minimum rate below which no tender will be accepted. But if this rate is not published, it will be reduced to writing under the signature of His Excellency, or any other officer who may be authorized by him in that behalf, and forwarded in a sealed cover to the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, before the opening of the tenders. This rate, however, will not be made known until some tender is refused on the ground that it is lower than this rate.

14. All tenders will be opened in public on the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) by the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, in his office at twelve o'clock noon.

15. Tenders at the minimum rate and at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate.

16. If the tenders offered at the lowest rate accepted exceed the amount available for issue, allotments will be made in proportion, but no note will be issued for less than Rs. 500.

CERTIFICATES OF ALLOTMENT.

17. As soon after the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) as may be possible, the Accountant-General will grant certificates in the names of the tenderers, stating the amount of the Promissory Notes to be issued to them, and list of such names will be hung up in the Central Treasury, the Accountant-General's Office, and the offices of the Talukadars of Districts, under His Highness' Government.

18. Every person in whose name an Allotment certificate has been issued, must pay at intervals of one month the amount allotted to him in three instalments, as follows:—

First instalment of rupees 35 per cent. on the 28th Dhye 1307 Fasli (22nd December, 1897).

Second instalment of rupees 35 per cent. on the 30th Bhymon 1307 Fasli (2nd January, 1898).

Third and remaining instalment on the 30th Isfandar 1307 Fasli (1st February 1898).

But the whole or part of any Allotment may be paid at any time after the receipt of the Allotment certificate before any instalment is actually due.

19. Any Allotment certificate may be exchanged by application to the Accountant General for certificates of equal aggregate value, each of which may be for a smaller amount.

20. The amount due for the Promissory Notes can be paid into the Central Treasury in the City or the District or Tahsil Treasuries, and receipts will be given to persons making such payments.

21 When the full amount of any Certificate of Allotment is paid up, the holder of such certificate may present the Treasury receipt and obtain a Promissory Note from the Accountant General. Each Note will be of the value of Rs 500, or a multiple of Rs. 500, and the interest thereon will be calculated at the rate of six per cent. from the 31st Ardibehisht 1307 Fasli, (4th April 1898), and the holder of the Note will also be entitled to the interest up to that date, or he may by paying interest at the above rate from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October 1897 to the dates on which he may have made payments, obtain Promissory Notes as above bearing interest from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October, 1897.

22. These Promissory Notes if deposited as security in any Court or Government office, will be regarded as a deposit made in cash

FORM OF TENDER FOR LOAN.

I do hereby state, that, in accordance with the Notification published by His Highness the Nizam's Government regarding the issue of a loan bearing interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, I am willing to tender a sum of Rs. at the rate of Rs. under the terms and conditions set forth in the aforesaid Notification. I send herewith a sum of Rs. in the shape of as a deposit, and agree that in case my tender is accepted, I will pay into the Treasury the said sum of Rs. by instalments as follows:—

Please intimate the results of this tender to me at the following address:—

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.

Hyderabad (Deccan Promissory Note Halli Sicca Rs. bearing interest at the rate of per cent. No. of 13 Fasli.

His Excellency the Minister to His Highness the Nizam's Government does hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of H. S. Rs. from as a loan, and for and on behalf of the Government promises that the said sum of H. S. Rs. will be repaid by His Highness the Nizam's Government to the said his heirs, executors or assigns, or to the person to whom this Promissory Note may be transferred by endorsement, after the year 1326 Fasli, on a date to be notified three months before the date of such repayment, and that up to that date interest at the rate of Rs. per cent. per annum shall be paid every half year, that is to say on the 31st Ardebahisht and 30th Aban in each Fasli year at , the said interest ceasing to be paid after the date above specified for the repayment of the said sum.

IMAD JUNG,
Financial Secretary, to His Highness the Nizam's Government.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 2

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

CAMPING SEASON.

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GUARANTEED ENGLISH-MADE

CAMP FURNITURE

EVERY REQUISITE FOR CAMP LIFE.

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OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

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THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

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which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

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1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
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JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
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ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * "
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The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s.s. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1897, between 12 Noon and 4 P.M., to the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 13th day of October, 1897, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

JAMNADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1897.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1897, between 12 Noon and 4 P.M., to the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 13th day of October, 1897, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th October, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
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VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DAY CLASSES.—The Classes in ENGINEERING and COTTON MANUFACTURE, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1897.

Students are trained to become qualified workmen in addition to receiving instruction in Machine Drawing, Steam, Mechanics and other complementary subjects. The course of instruction lasts for 3 years.

EVENING CLASSES AND PUBLIC LECTURES.—

A MACHINE DRAWING CLASS will be held to qualify candidates to take positions as DRAUGHTSMEN.

It is proposed also to open a Class for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING which will be held on SATURDAY afternoons, practice work will be given on the Institute Locomotive Engine.

A Series of EVENING LECTURES on practical subjects will be given throughout the Session and these will be open to the PUBLIC.

The PROGRAMME of the Institute giving full particulars can be had from the Principal on forwarding 2 annas in Stamps.

C. N. WADIA,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JANARDHAN NARAYEN RANADE, late of Bombay, Hindu.
FRANCIS TRIPP, late Telegraph Inspector G. I. P. Railway, Shegaum.
BALAJI BALLOO CHARKOL, late of Bombay, Kamati Fulmali.
KHIMJEE CHAPSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu.
ROBERT HENRY MICHAELSON YEATES, late Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Fort Sandeman.
JOSEPH DOWLING, late Canteen Steward, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Poona.
ATMARAM DAMODER, late of Bombay, Hindu.
ABDULLABHOY MULA SUMSOODIN, of Bombay and late of Sidhpore, Mahomedan.
RAMJEE GOVINDJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu.

ALL PERSONS having claims against being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned, at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, Oct. 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHA RAMJI MULCHUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

LUKHMIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased on behalf of and for the use and benefit of [illegible] RAMJI and PREM[illegible] minor sons of the above-[illegible] ......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are [illegible] the Proceedings, if they think [illegible] of Letters of Administration.

[illegible] CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief [illegible] the 14th day of October, in [illegible] One Thousand Eight Hundred and [illegible] year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 14th day of October, 1897.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance,...Rs 10.
Single Copy.............................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT COLABA, OPPOSITE THE JUTE MILL, GUN CARRIAGE ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee, Bai Bachoobai Framjee Wacha, under the power of sale reserved to her by an Indenture of Mortgage of the 10th day of December, 1895, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vithal Limbaji, the undermentioned property, on the premises, this day, SATURDAY, 16th instant, the sale to commence at 4 p.m.:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and building thereon, situate, lying or being at Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, within the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and four square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 15, new No. 4738, old Survey No. 51, new Survey No. 2941, and which said messuage are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 255, and Street Nos. 53 and 56, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahomedan mosque, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by the property of Succaram Limbaji and Poonjaji Limbaji, and or towards the south by the sweepers' passage, belonging to Pitamber Wami and Vithal Limbaji, and which said property was formerly and is now occupied by the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, mortgagee's solicitors, at their office where the title deeds can also be inspected.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1897. Auctioneers.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 10,000,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 10,000,000

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NOTICES.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
14, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE from the BOMBAY ARSENAL of LEAD OLD M. H. Cwts 600-0-0.

II. Tender Forms can be obtained on any working day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on payment at the rate of Annas two (2) for each form.

III. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the Form of a "Presidency Bank" Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as Earnest-money at the Rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of stores to be purchased.

IV. Purchase money, plus a security of 10 per cent. to be paid before delivery.

V. Security will not be returned to the purchaser until he produces Shipping Documents proving that the Lead purchased has been shipped to Europe.

VI. Security will be forfeited in case of failure in any of the conditions agreed upon on the part of the purchaser.

Tenders will be opened at the office of the Bombay Arsenal, on MONDAY, 15th November, 1897.

There will be a reserve price at Rs. 207-5-5 per ton of LEAD OLD M. H., and all applications will be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who may accept or refuse any application without assigning a reason for such.

J. FOWLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Jhansi, upto noon on 22nd October, 1897, for the SUPPLY at the Jhansi Depot, of the Articles below noted, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1898:—

I.—Oils comprising Castor, Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed Boiled and Raw, and Tallow and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.—Miscellaneous European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV,) and a deposit of Rs. 1,000, (one thousand) for the articles included under heading I, II, and III should accompany Tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for stationery, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A. WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 1st October, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

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Agency of every description undertaken.

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Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

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BY JOHN O'NEILL.

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IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

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18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
The Milky Way (Resumed).
The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhansa.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, an Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tamoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heavens box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

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INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxeux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, ma's il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif.'—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, '95.

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Translation of letter from Fiji,
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

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"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

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"45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.
"21 June, 1892.

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Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

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30	27	4	32	5	36	6	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	53	14	68	11
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Profit—excluding Interest.	£84,800	
Interest on Investments...	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,363,174.

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	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
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1886	452,110	376,412
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh."

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"[illegible] YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 2-9m., 1-34a. Low water, 8-1m., 7-48a.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament closes.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 2-48m., 2-11a. Low water, 8-50m., 8-31a.
P. and O. s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 31st ultimo, due to arrive, noon.
Inauguration of a new Parsee Fire-temple, Chandanwady.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Johannesberger left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Maria Valerie entered, and the steamers Rohilla, Britannia, and Rosetta left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Crescent, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the subscribers of the Chatfield Memorial Fund will be held in the City Library Hall, to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (Madras time), to adopt the report, and to consider what form the memorial should take. Principal F. G. Selby has kindly consented to preside. Subscribers are, therefore, requested to make it convenient to attend the meeting.

A THEFT INTERRUPTED.—Leo Philip Costa, a boy, aged seventeen years, unemployed, entered a gully at old Hanooman Lane, on Wednesday evening, and was climbing up a waste-water pipe between two houses, to steal pigeons, when he suddenly let go his hold on the pipe, and fell on to the pavement below, a distance of about tent feet, dislocating his left arm. The boy was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now lying under treatment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By permission of Major S. Gore-Browne and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Toscana	G. Bianchini.
Overture	Zanetta	Auber.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	J. Caryll.
Valse	Men Ami	G. Gassner.
Dance	Hungarian	C. Coote.
Mazurka	Amore e Fedelta	A. Maroni

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Bombay Standing Congress Committee was held, yesterday, in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, under the presidency of Mr. W. A. Chambers, when the selection of the Hon. Mr. Sankar Nair, of Madras, suggested by the Oomravatty Congress Reception Committee, was approved, as well as the several subjects, with certain amendments, proposed to be discussed at the coming session of the Congress, including the present forward policy. Further, the nomination of delegates was also resolved upon.

A EUROPEAN SEAMAN DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—About 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, a European seaman, named John Swanson, aged twenty-six years, belonging to the steam-ship Agapathan, now lying in harbour, was, in company of another seaman, named John Anderson, seated on a staging, which had been temporarily erected, and was taking the twist out of the cable chain, when he accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the sea, a distance of about fifteen feet, and was drowned, never rising again to the surface. A boat was immediately lowered, but up to the present no trace of the body has been found.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Thursday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu fisherman, apparently aged about thirty years, was found floating in the Customs' basin, Fort, by a tindal in the Customs' steam launch, who informed the police. The body was towed to the Bori Bunder, whence it was removed out of the water. It was covered with a country blanket, which was fastened round by means of a dhotur and a stone, weighing about half-a-maund, was in the dhotur on the chest. The skin had peeled off from many parts of the body, which looked as if it had been buried at sea. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury brought in a verdict that the body was found floating in the Customs' basin, and had probably been buried at sea.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.—A correspondent writes:—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, who proceeds to England, and thence to America, by the s. s. Britannia, to-day, was entertained at dinner, last evening, by some of his intimate friends and admirers at the residence of one of them at Grant Road. Advantage was taken of the occasion to dwell at some length on the genial and affable disposition of the guest, and his efforts on behalf of social reform and advancement in his community. Mr. Nagarkar replied shortly in very suitable terms, after which the party sat down to an excellent repast, provided for the occasion by the well known refreshment room-keeper, Mr. Cowasji Maneckji. After bidding a hearty farewell to the guest of the evening, the party dispersed at a late hour.

A DISHONEST DHOBIE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton prosecuted Salim Sirdar, a Mahomedan Dhobie, on three charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of pieces of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 80, the property of three of his customers. The accused, it appears, had defrauded nine persons of their clothes, but he was according to law prosecuted on three of the offences only. He was on different dates entrusted with dirty clothes by his customers to wash, which he pledged with Marwarees for small sums of money, and then absconded. As the man did not put in an appearance for a long time, his customers searched for him, but failing to trace his whereabouts, they gave information to the police, and he was arrested at Pakmodia Street, on Thursday morning, and the property was recovered from the Marwarees. He pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NOTE.—A sumptuous dinner was given, on Wednesday, in honour of Dr. L. A. Andrade, Medical Assistant and Chief Veterinary Officer to H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is on a visit here, by his Excellency the Governor and his Grace the Archbishop of Damaun. About forty of the principal officials of Damaun were invited and attended the dinner. At 6 in the evening, in response to the invitations issued by his Grace the Archbishop, almost all the Christians of Lower and Upper Damaun attended at the residence of his Grace, and joined in drinking the toast of Dr. Andrade, which was proposed and replied in suitable terms. Dr. Andrade leaves Damaun this evening for Bombay, where he stays for some days to transact his business, and then proceeds to Zanzibar. His Excellency Colonel Kuchembuck Villar, accompanied by Lady Kuchembuck, left Damaun at noon, to-day, to go to Bombay. As on this occasion his Excellency passed through Lower Damaun, it afforded great delight to its people to see their Governor after a long time, as the last visit his Excellency paid to Lower Damaun was on the 21st May last, in company of Professors Haffkine, Koch, and Gaffkie.

DISPUTED POSSESSION OF A DOG.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cursetji Ardeshir Dadysett appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by one Mr. Sorabji Framji Davar, charging him with having in his possession a dog, alleged to have been stolen from the complainant, Mr. Fateh Ali Kadri, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. K. Ghamat represented the defendant. The complainant in his information stated that in September last he missed his dog, and about five days ago he found the animal in the defendants' house at Walkeshwar. Mr. Ghamat informed the magistrate that the dog had been presented to the defendant's brother by Mr. Mahadeo Rao Abaji, and that he (the defendant) had nothing to do with the animal. Counsel observed that the complainant acted improperly in dragging his client to the court since he was informed at an interview with the defendant that the dog was never in the defendant's possession. The magistrate having examined the defendant's brother, who stated that the dog had been presented to him, acquitted defendant, observing that the prosecution was based upon mistaken facts, and that the defendant left the court without any stigma on his character. The dog, which was kept in the custody of the police, was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM KARIMIA LIBRARY.—A correspondent writes:—The Mahomedans of Bombay are showing great progress in every direction. The establishment of the Anjuman-i-Islam has given a great stimulus to the primary education of the Mahomedans. Excepting a small reading room, recently started by the assistance of the Anjuman, there is hardly a place where all the Islamic books could conveniently be found together for the purposes of reference. Though there is that small reading room in existence it is not free. The present condition of the Mahomedans requires that they should be allowed free access to all such useful places. Mr. Kazi Abdool Karim realises this need, and with his usual public spirit comes forward with an offer of a large sum of money to establish a Free Library. The donor in his communication to the Anjuman-i-Islam writes:—"The long awaited opportunity of doing some good to the Moslem community was brought near by the selection of my friend, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, for the secretaryship of the Anjuman. I have, therefore, great pleasure in informing the Anjuman that in commemoration of that appointment I undertake to set up a General Library for the free use of all the Mahomedans at my cost. The Anjuman-i-Islam has thankfully accepted the offer, and the library will be named Anjuman-i-Islam Karimia Library.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE.—The preparations for the inauguration of the new fire-temple of the Sheeshahi community at Chandanwady have now been completed; and the final ceremonies will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) in the presence of members of the community. We find that in the account published in yesterday's paper, an important omission occurred in not mentioning the name of, and the services rendered by one of the trustees. When the project for establishing the fire-temple was first started in 1888, those in charge of it were aware that, without the active assistance and warm co-operation of members of the Settna family, there was little chance of success, as the Bhagarsaths always looked to the heads of this family for guidance and support in all their undertakings. After having obtained the consent of Mr. Jalbhai Ardasir Sett, who subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the fire-temple fund, certain leading members of the Bhagarsath community, headed by Dastur Jamaspjee Minocherjee, called upon Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Settna at his residence and solicited his assistance and co-operation in the project for the fire-temple. Mr. Rustomjee cheerfully promised all possible assistance, and was the only member of the Settna family who subscribed the munificent sum of Rs. 5,000. His name has since then appeared as a trustee in all legal documents connected with the fire-temple; and in a certain important suit he was appointed by the High Court as a trustee of the Bhagarsath funds. He has also gratuitously done all the legal work for the trustees, including the preparation of the English trust-deed for the fire-temple. His name as a trustee having been accidentally omitted from the marble tablet affixed to one of the walls of the new edifice, a meeting of the trustees was held on the 13th instant, when it was resolved that another tablet should be affixed in its place with Mr. Rustomjee's and other trustees' names inserted therein. Thus justice has been done to a deserving Bhagarsath leader.

FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG THE PARSEES.

(BY A PARSEE CONTRIBUTOR.)

ABOUT a decade back, female education was in its infancy in Bombay; but now there are a number of educational institutions where hundreds of girls receive instruction. Though female education has now made a distinct advance, it cannot be said—if the strict truth is to be spoken—that the prejudice against it has died out from all the native communities. Of course, as in every civilised movement, the Parsees have kept pace with the times in the matter of educating their girls; and the progress made therein is marvellous and augurs well for future generations. It goes without dispute that female education is of the utmost importance in elevating society, and that its value cannot be over-rated, as the training of children in a large measure depends upon their mothers. When the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetji, the early champion of female education amongst the Parsees, took up the subject, he met with a storm of opposition. But he was able to overcome such ignorant prejudice; and thanks to his labours, as well as to the unselfish and self-sacrificing efforts of the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, the system is now well established among Parsees. It is a pity that the late Mr. Maneckji did not live to see the fruits of the seeds he had sown in the early times, when the dark cloud of ignorance had not been dispersed. The fruit that has resulted from the labours of the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetji, the late Mr. Nasroji Fardunji, the late Mr. Bengali, and other pioneers of female education is far greater than the expectation of even the most sanguine enthusiast.

There are a number of admirable private English schools for Parsee girls, and even in these days of competition and continual progress and activity first and foremost stands that which was founded by the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetjee,—the Alexandra Native Girls' School, which, thanks to the interest evinced by Miss Shirin Maneckjee and Mr. C. M. Cursetji in the welfare of the institution, remains an unrivalled and model institution. It is not intended to under-rate other schools, which are also doing excellent work, by giving prominence to one particular institution which claims attention and respect because it was the first that came into existence. It was the outcome of the liberal instincts of a talented philanthropist; and it has, since its commencement, maintained its ground and prestige. We have now Parsee girl graduates and under-graduates, and a reference to the University examination results will show that every year there is an increase in the number of ladies appearing at the Matriculation and other higher examinations of Arts. This shows an increased interest in female education on the part of the parents, and a growing appreciation of its advantages. In the primary schools, training in calesthenics and the Kindergarten system is introduced; and music is not neglected. It cannot, however, be denied that the form of education adopted now has raised frequent controversies as to its suitability. There is no doubt that the education which mingles a domestic with a school life is desirable. Of late years, efforts have been made to teach the art of cookery in the schools, and public examinations are held, and prizes are given to the most successful competitors. So far there is nothing to complain of. In some quarters, however, futile attempts are made to deny higher education for Parsee girls. But the results of such training are so far encouraging, and point to the necessity of giving further stimulus to the movement.

Lady doctors were almost unknown a few years back, but now we have many duly qualified practitioners amongst the fair sex, although they are a mere drop in the ocean as compared with the requirements of the time. The need for them was sufficiently demonstrated when the plague broke out in Bombay, and it is felt even now with greater force than before. There is a wide field for qualified lady doctors, and the useful work which they perform cannot be too highly spoken of, for in a country where the *purdah* system is still in force prejudice against treatment by males has not died out and lady doctors have a wide sphere of usefulness to fill.

So much for the medical graduates. We live in an age of advancement full of surprises and wonders. It is a painful fact that many a Parsee girl of poor parentage has to work for her maintenance. Embroidery and needle-work are their chief means of livelihood; but it is poorly paid labour. If Parsee girls are trained as nurses, they will have no cause to complain of the pinch of poverty. The question is then asked, what is the use of lady graduates in Arts? The answer is easy, if not obvious. A few days back, at the initiative of Mr. J. N. Tata, a meeting of prominent native citizens was called at the Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School to consider a letter from Professor Padshah, who is now in England, on the subject of establishing a college in Bombay for the training of native girls. Mr. Padshah suggested that European lady teachers be employed in girls schools who would teach European languages, moral and physical science, mathematics, drill and sport, music, needle-work, embroidery, cooking, etc., stating that twenty ladies of academical standing as high as that of wranglers could be brought out here on very reasonable terms. Where is the necessity of indenting upon England for all the lady teachers? Why should not we make our own girls efficient to teach their sisters? We have at present eight or nine lady graduates and about forty under-graduates. Some of them have already been employed in teaching in different schools. If some of the native lady graduates are trained in England and employed here in teaching, there is no doubt that they will be able to instruct their pupils as efficiently as an English teacher would. I recognise the fact that it is essential to bring out the principal and one or two lady assistants from England; but the rest should be selected from educated native girls. We have the example of Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who was a fellow in the Gujerat College and who taught even the boys. There is another lady graduate of this city, Miss Meherbai Ardesher Vakil, who is now studying medicine in England. If the educated native girls are provided with employment in schools and colleges it will act as an incentive to female education.

Mr. Padshah's project is characterised as impracticable inasmuch as it is difficult to make both ends meet from the fees received from the pupils. Some critics say that English ladies who volunteer to be teachers in native schools and colleges are devoted Christians or missionaries and that the pupils may be proselytized. This is ridiculous. We have a number of missionary schools in different parts of India and the teaching imparted in them is as sound as that imparted in Government institutions. The pupils are, of course, taught the Bible in missionary schools; but that tends to strengthen the moral fibre of the students themselves. In a school the finances of which are supplied by natives, and which is supervised by a board of native directors, it is absurd to suppose that the lady teachers would seek to proselytize. The fear expressed on this score is groundless and imaginary. But if a couple of competent lady teachers are brought out from Europe, they may, in conjunction with well educated native girls, do excellent work, to train the minds and develop the understanding of their sisters. A time may come when our girls may see that it is indispensable to find employment to get their livelihood. Sham education has done little good to some shallow-minded girls. It is a notorious, though lamentable, fact that the half-educated Parsee girls of to-day bring about the ruin of their families by being extravagant in trying to imitate the example of rich people. The husband or the father of a Parsee girl may be earning, after hard toil, Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 per month, and yet she is bound to have her *saree*, worth twice or thrice the amount of the salary earned by the husband or father. They consider it degrading to be employed as shop-girls. They cannot do the work of a clerk, but if they take to type-writing, there will be a wide sphere of usefulness before them. If they turn to the profession of teachers, they will get plenty of *purdah* ladies, who require lessons in English, French, music or drawing. A reference to Gujarati periodicals will show that, fired with the ambition of making a name for themselves as authors or novelists, the Parsee girls have been sending in their contributions. I do not pretend to be a judge of their literary merits. But there are other avocations in which their time might be engaged more profitably and with more advantage to themselves.

Everything that has been said above applies wholly to Parsee girls. The case is quite different with Hindu or Mahomedan girls. The blessings of a sound and liberal education are still unknown to Hindu women. The cause is not far to seek. At an age when the girls should be sent to a school, their parents are in a hurry to see them married and settled in life. The absence of child or infant marriages among the Parsees is, to some extent, the secret of their success in various walks of active life. Unfortunately, we have not many men like the late Mr Vurjiwandass Madhavdass; the late Mr. Gokaldass Tejpal, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, or Dr. Bhandarkar. The voice of these men in the cause of female education was a voice in the wilderness; and, they carried out the proverb motto, example is better than precept, and gave education to the girls of their own family. Among Mahomedans, we know that there are many champions of female education, like Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, Amirudin Tyebji, and others, but the purdah system operates against reform. I have in mind only one instance in which a Khoja citizen sent his daughter to an English school. I refer to Dr. Ismael Janmahomed, who sends his daughter to the Empress High School for girls. It is an excellent Parsee school, conducted by Mrs. Nanabhai, at Dhobie Talao. If the other Khojas follow in the footsteps of Dr. Ismael Janmahomed, and send their daughters to schools, they will not be blamed by posterity. Socrates declared, "He that makes his son worthy of esteem by giving him a liberal education, has a far better title to his obedience and duty than he that gives a large estate without it." Similarly, education is the best dowry that a man can give to his daughter; and remembering that golden maxim, if the natives give liberal education to their daughters, they will assuredly lay the foundation for a better future.

BABA.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	2	0	2
B Mandvi	1	0	22
C Dhobi Talao	2	0	30
D Khetwadi	0	0	6
E Mazagon and Kamatipura	3ab	1	35
F Parel	0	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	8	4	115
Total to date	13,122	1,0991	

a Recent arrival from up-country, name unknown.
b One recent arrival (fourteen days from Cutch Mandvi).

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague Attacks 10
" Deaths 5

CHOLERA.

Attacks 3
Deaths 3

QUARANTINE REPORT.

The two hundred and twenty-six persons who had been detained in the Pilgrim shed at Mallet Bunder, were, yesterday morning, transferred to the Wari Bunder and Narelwady Segregation Camps under police escort.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in the several Plague Hospitals was as under on Thursday:—Arthur Road, 47; Grant Road, 31; Dariasthan, 14; Jain, 10; Hindu Fever, 2; Adamji Peerbhoy, 12, and Don Tad, 1. There were four deaths, two in the Arthur Road and two in the Grant Road Hospitals.

QUARANTINE AGAINST ARRIVALS FROM SHOLAPUR.

A circular has been issued by the Chairman of the Plague Committee to Surgeon-Captain Jennings, stating that all third-class railway passengers coming from Sholapur be detained at the Sion Station and conveyed to the Wari Bunder and Narelwady Segregation Camps in carts.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports made by the Medical Officers of the several districts it appears that two suspicious cases were discovered on Thursday at Lower Colaba and were removed to the Grant Road Hospital. In B ward (Mandvi) seventy houses were inspected and three suspicious cases were found. They were also removed to the Grant Road Hospital.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

On Thursday last 212 new arrivals were admitted into the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp and 316 were discharged, there being 923 persons remaining in Camp at the close of the day. In the Narelwady camp there were 962 persons under observation.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,243, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 4,239, making a total of 5,482 persons. Departures by sea 864, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,195, making a total of 5,059 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 423 persons.

It is officially notified that whereas cases of plague have occurred at Kankhal, in the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, and the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that there is danger of the plague spreading if persons are permitted to travel by rail either to or from the station of Jawalapur; in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III. of 1897), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to or from Jawalapur shall be issued until further orders.

PLAGUE SUPPRESSION AT BARODA.

We have tapped various sources of information to ascertain if the capital of the Gaekwar, which hitherto escaped from the main onslaught of the plague, owing not a little to the quiet, but vigorous efforts of its young Municipality, has yielded after all to the last attacks of this fell epidemic. Though several cases of a fatal type of fever have occurred in two or three of the worst slums of Baroda, not a single plague case has occurred there up to date. We must, however, give the medical authorities of Baroda every credit for not making light of the cases which have occurred. The president of the Corporation, backed by the enlightened Dewan, and the ruler himself, has ever since September last, so directed his efforts as if plague infection has existed and gave it no chance of spreading. A very large number of people from Surat have sought refuge in Baroda, among whom two or three deaths have occurred. The Commissioner and president held full inquiries, and have, we learn, declared the cases to have been plague. A death in the Government Daliawady Hospital has been put down to plague; and if we were asked to decide between medical opinion and that of the Commissioner, who by no means thinks the death due to plague, we might as well accept the verdict of the professional faculty. Our correspondent informs us, however, that it is *not* a plague death, and that now and then Baroda is afflicted with a type of fever which ends fatally in three or four days. After Burhanpura, the Madan Tank locality, it seems, is now similarly afflicted, and has been consequently subjected to thorough cleansing and disinfection. The worst portion of that ill-fated locality of Burhanpura has been surveyed, measured, and estimated. Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir Talayarkhan, the head of the Municipality, having proposed to totally remove that plague spot, and open it up by newly laid-out streets and sanitary dwellings. He proposes this comparatively inexpensive measure and the removal of the dismal town wall that shuts out the western breeze, as an experiment. This, we know, is a mere flea-bite, compared to the great task involved in the carrying out of the comprehensive scheme which he has laid down on practical lines. The removal of the massive and baneful town-walls is another excellent measure. The Baroda Government might publish the papers and maps prepared by their Commissioner, to show how the reconstruction of the city may be accomplished.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

A PARISIAN gentleman, son of a very wealthy banker, was about to marry a young lady of high rank, and everything was prepared. The bridegroom had sent as a gift diamonds worth above one hundred thousand francs.

Wishing to enjoy the gratification of his bride, the rich bestower followed close on the heels of his present, and finding no one in the parlour, ensconced himself in a window, behind the curtains. Presently a whole bevy of girls fluttered into the room and all began talking at once.

"Oh, did you ever see such beautiful diamonds? Louise is lucky; what a generous husband she will have!"

"She ought to be happy, to be sure; but do you know what she told me just now? Why, that she had rather have the diamonds without the gentleman."

"It can't be; she never said so."

"She certainly did, and there she is; you can ask her yourself. Louise, didn't you tell me you would rather have the diamonds alone, without M—?"

"Yes; I do say so; but that's between ourselves."

"Much obliged to you, mademoiselle," said M—, coming forward, "you shall not have either." So saying, he coolly put the splendid present under his arm, and walked off, leaving the ladies in embarrassment "easier conceived than expressed."

PEOPLE WHO HAVE PRESENTIMENTS.

"PRESENTIMENTS," said a physician, "are in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred all nonsense, and very harmful nonsense too. I often have a relation of a patient I am treating come to me and say something of this sort—'Oh, doctor, I am sure John will die. I don't know why, but I'am sure he will.' In one case out of a hundred the presentiment turns out correct, and then the person is a presentiment believer ever after.

"Presentiments are simply a sign of an overtaxed nervous system. Some people are always indulging in them. Thousands of people who go abroad know for certain they will never return—nor see their native land again—and come back more lively than when they went. An army doctor told me once that before a battle five officers confessed to him that they felt assured they would never come out of it alive. Not one of them was even wounded.

"An enormous number of railway travellers have presentiments. They are nervous people, who know that it is quite possible for some accident to happen to the train they are in. They think it over and picture the catastrophe in their minds, and the catastrophe comes off in one case in a thousand. That's the case you hear of. When you find yourself inclined to indulge in presentiments, take my word for it, you want a nerve tonic.

IN America it has become the custom and fashion for brides at the marriage to carry a Bible or Prayer Book instead of flowers, and publishers, to meet the demand, are now advertising special editions printed on linen paper and richly bound, gilt edged, heavy white moire antique silk padded covers, with space for embossing in gold letters the name of the bridegroom and bride and date of marriage. Bound inside the cover is an engraved marriage certificate.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—London has been rather late in following the example of Glasgow and Birmingham, but it is rapidly making up for lost time. A careful survey of the facts was made by the County Council, and several scores of slums have been marked out for drastic improvement under the Housing Act of 1890. This Act provides, first for the treatment of considerable areas, second for the destruction of individual properties, and third for the erection of workmen's dwellings. The scheme which has been carried out is the Boundary Road scheme in Bethnal Green. This covers an area of 15 acres, from which 714 houses and 6,000 people were removed. In the centre is now placed a bandstand in a public garden of about an acre, and from there seven streets radiate and connect the area with the street system of the general district. These streets are 40 to 60 feet wide. The cost has been £300,000, but this does not include the cost of the Municipal houses, which must be put up to accommodate the workmen displaced from the slum. These buildings will be 45 feet high, they will stand back 8 feet from the road, and the open space at the back will be 40 feet. Other schemes are to follow in quick succession. To some extent the Peabody building and the buildings put up by semi-charitable associations provide for the poor. These buildings are five or six stories high, and house from 100 to 1,000 people. There are now some 600 buildings in London that belong to this class, with a total capacity of perhaps 120,000 people. The Peabody buildings are excellent, and show a favourable death-rate, but recent opinion is rather against these enormous barracks. The County Council, which is a very progressive body, with a large works department for carrying out almost all Municipal work, may be trusted to carry out their plans systematically and thoroughly, and as the departmental work is ten per cent. cheaper and far better than contractors' work, the schemes will be carried out economically.—Yours, &c.,

W. R. H.

Oct. 15.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That the city of Bombay is much overcrowded in several parts, and requires an early reconstruction, is not denied. Equally beyond dispute is the fact that long, persistent, and hard work on the part of the executive could alone make any scheme for reconstruction a success. It is likewise perfectly clear that the executive authority will have to be provided with special powers to enable it to carry out the project. But what is not so convincing is that whereas the Municipal Corporation has already some powers in the direction of (1) opening up crowded localities, (2) laying out gardens and vacant lands, (3) reclaiming unhealthy localities, (4) improving existing insanitary or dangerous buildings, etc., whereas they are to provide not more than two per cent. of their general tax (which, at the maximum of two per cent., would be near four lakhs), and whereas Government is satisfied as to the success of their administration they are not to be entrusted with the work, but are to content themselves with sending in representatives. Then, again, it is not perfectly clear whether the laying out of the outlying parts of the city alongside the railways and buildings thereon, with an increased and cheap railway service, would not be a better or at least as good an experiment or project as the reclamation of a treacherous foreshore or a deceitful low-lying land. Perhaps a board, constituted of representatives of Government and the Municipality on the lines, somewhat, of the Joint Schools Committee, with a full-time chairman and secretary appointed by Government, and with special powers, and subject to a minimum of interference on the part of the Corporation, would satisfy the minds that are filled with the idea that the Corporation is to be superseded. Then the laying out of the outlying parts for habitation will have the advantage of being able to furnish not only the poorer, but also the middle class population of the city with healthy habitations. In conclusion, I would like to suggest that, hand in hand with this work of reconstruction, the equally great and philanthropic work of educating the "people" with a view to bring about a change in their habits, be taken in hand on a thoroughly comprehensive scale, otherwise the benefits of healthy and sanitary houses would not be as great as expected.—Yours, &c.,

R. M. C.

Oct. 15.

Capital, referring to the Bombay improvement scheme, writes:—"The motto of Bombay is 'The first City in India,' and it certainly has acted up to it in this matter. When Karachi and Madras have formulated schemes, also, perhaps, Bengal will wake up to the situation." In another article, on Calcutta Municipal affairs, *Capital* expresses entire agreement in the view that an improvement scheme, such as is proposed, is essentially one that should be entrusted to a small administrative body with special powers to raise funds, etc., and puts the question, whether the Bengal Government should not take similar action in respect of Calcutta to that which is contemplated in Bombay. In Calcutta and Madras the property rates aggregate about 4 per cent. on the rateable values more than in Bombay—that is 19½ against 15½ per cent.

CRICKET IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE Shri Shahoo Cricket Club arranged a fixture with the Belgaum European Gymkhana this year, and it is to be hoped that this will be an annual fixture like the one at Satara. Mr. Beaman, the Sessions Judge at Belgaum, took great pains in bringing about this match, and he got together a team of his own, and played the Shahoo XI. in his own compound, soon after the one with the Gymkhana was played. Kolhapur is a great sporting centre in the Southern Maratha Country, and with the assistance of his Highness the Maharaja the club is prospering by degrees. The councillors take an amount of interest in the club, and the successes the team got at Satara and Belgaum will be an encouragement. Col. J. W. Wray, Political Agent of this place, is fond of English games, and whenever an opportunity comes he is willing to assist. The cricket season is well nigh closed, and we shall soon think of active duty on the football and hockey ground. The club ground is rather small for football, and very uneven, and the club has to go and play football either on the parade ground outside the city, or on the college ground at Khasbaugh. But now my purpose is to give an account of the team's trip to Belgaum.

The team started at 4-40 a.m., on the 30th of September, and reached Belgaum the same day at 11-48. The guests were entertained at Belgaum by Rao Bahadur A. B. Desai, Assistant Commissioner, and Messrs. T. V. Athaniker and G. B. Deshpande, B.A.

On the 1st October, at 12-30, Mr. Modak won the toss, and the Shahoos elected to bat. Divekar went in first with Prabhavakar, but batsmen went out one after another, and no one made anything like a stand. Divekar only played fine cricket and carried his bat for his carefully compiled 46. Bhide and Diwan made the only other double figures (12 and 10). The Shahoos all retired for 91. The home team went in and scored only 36, of which Oliver made 10. Bhide took 6 wickets for 9 runs, and Sirdesai four for 22. Modak kept the wickets, and three men were caught behind the sticks, while one was stumped. In the second innings Divekar and Bhide went in, and runs came in well for a time, but Bhide soon fell to Hopwood. Bhatvadekar joined Divekar, and the field became very lively indeed. Bhatvadekar is a bold batsman, and in spite of the best attempts of the bowler he hits him hard in his own haphazard fashion, altogether regardless of the bowler's pitch or pace. His good luck brought him a good 24. After five wickets fell, Mr. Modak closed his innings and put the opponents in. The clouds were threatening seriously, and it was thought advisable to close when the Shahoos were 139 ahead of their opponents. Nine of the opponents' wickets fell for 68, of which A. W. Lushington made 22 and Copleston 19. Bagnell was the last man to go in, and he and Davis pulled the score to 101, Bagnell's share being a well hit 23. Bhide took 3 wickets for 9 runs, and Bhatvadekar 5 for 25. Diwan, a young lad of great promise, kept the wickets. The Shri Shahoo Cricket Club thus won the match by 38 runs. Mr. Copleston, the European captain, was very courteous, and looked to the comforts of the guests. In the city the guests were invited to a dinner by Mr. G. B. Deshpande, B. A., who always takes great interest in cricket. The best thanks of the team are also due to Mr. T. V. Athaniker, whose house was kept at the disposal of the team during their stay at Belgaum. Mr. A. B. Desai took all the trouble to make all arrangements for the team.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, who is known for his love of the English game, made a proposal to the team to play his XI. in his own compound. It was accepted, and a match was played on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Mr. Beaman won the toss and put his men in. Sirdesai and Bhatvadebar bowled well, and Mr. Beaman's side could only put together 39, of which Mr. Oliver made 14. The Shahoos went in, and the first wicket fell for 194. The others fell cheaper. Divekar and Kuber went in first, and Divekar made 103 with careful cricket when he was caught at long leg. Kuber also completed his century before stumps were drawn. Mr. Beaman kindly allowed 5 minutes more after time, and Kuber made 101 not out. The next day he got out without scoring. The Shahoo innings closed for 283. The home team made 112 in the second innings, of which Hopwood, Drew, and Bagnell made 19, 38, and 29, respectively. The Shri Shahoo Cricket Club thus won the match by an innings and 135 runs.

In Belgaum the native community are very indifferent as regards cricket. It is a big European station, and we expected a better attendance of spectators, but so little seems to be known about these things. At Satara the natives flock to the play ground when a match is played, but the Belgaum play ground enjoyed comparative quiet.

BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hopwood, st Modak, b Sirdesai	0	c Modak, b Bhatvadekar	1
J Lushington, c Modak, b Bhide	5	c Deshpande, b Sirdesai	0
W Eley, b Bhide	5	b Bhide	7
W Copleston, c Modak, b Bhide	0	b Bhatvadekar	19
J G Oliver, b Bhide	10	b Bhatvadekar	0
Capt Mercer, c Bhide, b Sirdesai	2	c Kuber, b Sirdesai	5
Capt Cappy, b Bhide	2	c Sirdesai, b Bhatvadekar	2
A Lushington, c Modak, b Sirdesai	2	Hit wicket, b Bhide	22
G H Davis, c Deshpande, b Bhide	5	c Bhatvadekar, b Bhide	16
W G Betham, b Sirdesai	6	b Bhatvadekar	0
Capt Bagnell, not out	0	not out	23
Extras	5	Extras	12
Total	36	Total	101

SHRI SHAHOO CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
V S Divekar, not out	46	c A Lushington, b Oliver	29
S D Prabhavalkar, c and b Oliver	2	Did not bat.	
B B Sirdesai, b Oliver	9		
L K Bhide, b Hopwood	12	c J Lushington, b Hopwood	9
J G Deshpande, b Hopwood	5	c Davis, b Oliver	0
G B Modak, c J Lushington, b Oliver	3	c Mercer, b Copleston	0
A M Kuber, b Hopwood	0	not out	3
M R Bhatvadekar, b Hopwood	3	c Davis, b Copleston	24
B B Panditrao, b Hopwood	3	did not bat.	
D N Divan, b Copleston	10		
P K Bhatvadekar, c A Lushington, b Oliver	1		
Extras	8	Extras	9
Total	91	Total	81

THE SINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS CO., LD.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held last afternoon, at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Bazonji Pallonji in the chair.

The following directors' report for the year ending 31st August 1897 was laid before the meeting for adoption:—

The directors present to the shareholders their twenty-sixth annual report, with the annexed balance sheet and profit and loss account, for the year ending 31st August, 1897, showing a net profit of Rs. 8,539-7-3, including Rs. 834-12-10, brought forward from the last year's account. To equalise the payment of the dividend this year, the directors propose to carry forward into the profit and loss account the sum of Rs. 1,500 from the amount set aside under the "equalisation of dividend" under the heading of the reserve fund column in the said accounts, and which, when added to the profit of Rs. 8,539-7-3, will amount to Rs. 10,039-7-3, out of which the directors now purpose to pay a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, carrying Rs. 39-7-3 to the next year's account. This reduction of profit has been brought about, as the result of the absence of the combination arrangement amongst the presses at Karrachi, and in consequence of the disorganisation to the trade as a whole, owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague during the greater part of the year under report. Settlement has, however, been made to work this company's press under a combination, and the directors trust that the company will be able to show a better result in the year to come. The directors regret to announce the death of their late chairman, Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, who rendered valuable service to the company. They have elected Mr. Gordhandass Soonderdass as a director in the place of the said deceased, and now ask the shareholders to confirm this election.

The shareholders, having adopted the directors' report, declared a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, payable on and after the 16th instant, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Gordhandass Soonderdass and re-elected Mr. Bazonji Pallonji, as directors and appointing Mr. Framji Temulji as auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 125, dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE RAID ON FORT DUFFERIN.

A GALLANT DEFENCE.

A FURTHER telegram regarding this affray says:—News of an extraordinary outrage in Mandalay has reached Rangoon. Two accounts are available, differing in detail, which are both worth giving almost in full.

The first account says that a number of Burmans, armed with *dahs*, and led by a Poongyi, entered the fort at the south gate, evidently with the intention of making a raid on the officers' quarters. Meeting a soldier of the Royal Scots, named Maclean, and a Mrs. Wilson they attacked them and wounded them with their *dah*. The woman's screams attracted the attention of Major and Mrs. Dobbie, who were at dinner, and Major Dobbie ran out to see what was the matter. Seeing a number of armed Burmans he ran back for his revolver and went out again. The dacoits by that time were coming to his house, when he fired at them. They made several rushes for him, but he was able to keep them off, and killed or wounded some four or five of them. By this time the sound of the firing had attracted the attention of other officers, and several of them came out. The dacoits had by this time, finding Major Dobbie's resistance too much for them, retreated, and were pursued. Some of them ran out of the fort and some towards the east inside the fort. Lieutenant Harington got a nasty cut over the head from one of the dacoits—the Hpoongyi, it is said—whom he clubbed down with his fowling-piece. By half-past nine o'clock all the gates were guarded and the military were posted inside and outside of the moat. As no one was allowed to get into the fort from outside, the people did not know what was happening inside the fort, and all sorts of stories were spread about. Neither Mrs Wilson nor Private Maclean, who were both horribly cut up, the latter having his right hand cut clean off, is expected to live. Five dacoits were killed, and some two or three wounded and altogether by Tuesday at 8 o'clock eight prisoners were made inside the fort, and some, it is said, were caught outside.

The second account, received from a witness who was present shortly after the attack on Major Dobbie, is clearer, and may be taken as a correct version. It says that for some time past a Hpoongyi, usually residing at the Arrakan pagoda, has been closely watched by the police, as he was known to be disaffected, and it was rumoured he was planning a rising. On Monday night the police had a warning that he was on the move, but unfortunately the telephone from the town to the fort would not work, and a letter was at once despatched by a mounted messenger to Mr. Snaddin, District Superintendent, telling him that there would probably be some trouble. The messenger arrived too late to give the warning, as the Hpoongyi had been very rapid in his movements. With a band of men, variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty, armed with *dahs*, he set out for the fort, and entered by the south gate. It has been the custom for years to keep a military guard at the gates, but this was recently withdrawn, and the only bar to the progress of the dacoits was one civil policeman. It is not clear what the aim of the band was. Even Burmans could hardly hope to capture the fort with twenty or thirty men, though led by a Hpoongyi with a "charmed" life. Most probably they meant to kill all Europeans they could find. At all events, when passing the two bungalows on the left hand side of the road, occupied by Major Dobbie and Captain Ditmar, respectively, they met Private Maclean, of the Royal Scots, and Mrs. Wilson, the widow of a soldier of the same regiment, and at once attacked them. Maclean was so badly cut about the right arm that his forearm has had to be amputated from the elbow, and Mrs. Wilson was also brutally slashed about the body. Major Dobbie, Commandant of the 4th Burma Battalion, hearing a noise, came out and saw entering his compound a band of Burmans. He at once rushed back for his revolver, an eight chambered one, and went out to meet them. They attacked him, and he fired on them till his cartridges were exhausted. Mrs. Dobbie then gallantly brought him more cartridges, and he continued firing to such effect that the Hpoongyi and three others were killed and three seriously wounded. The Burmans then made off. The firing was heard and the guard quickly turned out, and the gates were closed. The police then secured the place, but did not succeed in making any arrests until the following day when a few suspects were taken.

I have now given you the two accounts. The news of this daring raid was received with the utmost surprise here. There seems no doubt whatever that the object of the Burmese band was the murder of Europeans, and but for the warning Major Dobbie had, there is little doubt that he and his wife would have been the first victims, their bungalow being nearest the south gate of Fort Dufferin. There have been many abortive risings in Burma, all on the same idiotic plan. A Hpoongyi dreams a dream, convinces a few foolish people that he bears a charmed life, and they are willing when auguries are favourable to rise against the British. But this is the first instance in which the first move of rebels has been against Europeans. It is known that some Burmans firmly believe that Burma is to be denuded of troops in consequence of the march of the victorious army of the Sultan against India, and the great Burmese festival of Thadingyut, marking the close of the Buddhist "Lent," when Mandalay was crowded with holiday-making Burmans, was considered a good opportunity for a rising.

LIEUTENANT GREENE'S SUICIDE AT COLOMBO.

THE *Times of Ceylon* writes:—A shocking tragedy was enacted in the L. N. L. R. barracks, Colombo, on Saturday night, a little before midnight, while the dance was proceeding at the L. N. L. R. Officers' Mess; Lieut. Frederick Rudolph Rothwell Greene, attached to "H" Company of the Regiment, who, by reason of his not having sub-cribed to the dance, had been debarred participation in it, shooting himself on the ramparts behind the Officers' Mess, just before the hour arrived for breaking up the party. He shot himself through the heart, but the report of the shot, attracted no attention at the Mess. Just as the guests had gone away, however, Captain Knight, the Adjutant, received a note from Mr. Greene, and at the same time Mr. Greene's servant said his master had gone on the ramparts with a revolver; and this caused Captain Knight and Sergt. Ennis to set out for the ramparts in search of him. They found him lying dead near a 64 pounder gun with a revolver at his side; the whole circumstances pointing to suicide. The police were sent for; and Colonel Tidy and Surgeon-Major Manders, of the A.M.S., were summoned, but Lieut. Greene was beyond all human aid. His body was removed to his room in the Officers' Quarters this morning, and at 8 a. m. Mr. W. H. Moor, Police Magistrate, held an inquiry into the affair. At this inquiry it was mentioned that deceased had brought himself to a very low condition in training for the Sky Meet. Every day he had ridden far and fast on a bicycle in the heat of the day, and then he had returned to his bed and kept between thick blankets, all to get flesh off. As a result, he was very much less in weight than his usual register, and, therefore, not in sound health, and the comparatively trivial matter connected with his being denied participation in the dance preyed on him in a way that would not have happened had he been in full vigour. He was also pecuniarily embarrassed, and his relations were about to relieve him; while, as showing that his relations with his brother-officers were all right, it may be mentioned that he dined the previous evening with Col. Tidy, the Commanding Officer. The deceased officer was a son of Mr. H. R. Greene, of Combmarine, St. John's, Woking, and he was only 23 years of age. He passed through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and joined the 2nd Battalion of the L. N. Lancashire Regiment in 1892, and he came out in 1893 to India, where he was promoted full Lieutenant in 1894. It was in that country that he incurred his monetary difficulties. It was stated at the inquest that he had been living carefully in Ceylon. Mr. Moor's verdict as coroner was:—"I find that the body is the body of Frederick Rudolph Rothwell Greene, and that his death was caused by his own hand while he was temporarily insane—owing immediately in all probability to exhaustion consequent on the excessive physical training he had been undergoing." Deceased was a keen sportsman, and particularly fond of polo and racing. He was one of the stewards at the recent Sky Meet, and he rode Mr. Berkeley's Slim Jim to victory in the Ridgeway Stakes on Thursday, on the same animal he came in second to Schweppes. As a mark of respect to the deceased, the Lancashire Regiment's Church parade was a silent one, there being no music.

The funeral took place the next afternoon, at 5 p.m., from the Military Hospital Mortuary. All the companies of the Regiment in Colombo paraded to accompany the remains, which were enclosed in a polished oak coffin. Colonel Tidy was in command, and the other officers present acted as chief mourners, walking on both sides of the hearse. A number of beautiful wreaths were placed on the coffin by the officers. A large firing party presented arms, and the officers saluted as the coffin was being carried on the shoulders of six men and placed in the hearse. The men then reversed arms and led off the cortege, followed by the band, which played the usual mournful music. On arrival at the General Cemetery the usual ceremony was gone through and volleys were fired over the grave, and the men were then marched back to barracks.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

DURING the week ending the 9th instant the rainfall was heavy in Ratnagari and some talukas of Poona, and generally moderate or slight in the rest of the affected area except three talukas of Khandesh, where there was no rain. The standing crops are generally good, but in some places they have been damaged by excessive rain. Reaping of the earlier sown kharif crops and sowing of rabi crops are progressing. The average price of jowari has risen in Bijapur and the affected talukas of Dharwar by 8 and 15 tolas respectively, while it has fallen in the rest of the affected districts; the fall varying from 5 tolas in Ahmednagar to 2 lbs. in Belgaum.

The progress statement of relief measures shows the daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants to be 151,384 and 39,196, respectively, in the week under report as compared with 201,442 and 50,188 in the preceding week. The numbers have decreased in all the districts except Kolaba, where there is an increase of 93. The reports of the sanitary officers regarding the general health of the people on works and in poor-houses and of children and weakly adults fed in kitchens, as well as of those specially treated in hospitals, continue to be favourable. Slight cholera prevails in a few camps. Some cases of small-pox have also occurred in two camps in Sholapur and of measles in one camp in Ahmednagar, and vaccination is being carried out.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses has fallen from 95,980 in the preceding week to 87,456 in the week under report. All the districts show a decrease except Kolaba, where the number has increased by 258. Additional allotments of Rs. 85,000 and Rs. 20,000 have been sanctioned for village doles and kitchens respectively in the Ahmednagar District.

CHINA NEWS.

THE Jameson-Hooley Syndicate loan for £16,000,000 has now been absolutely settled. On 18th September, Mr. Frosell, agent for the Syndicate, settled the matter with Sheng, Director of Railways. The sum of £9,000,000 is all ready in London to be handed over to the representative of the Chinese Government, and the balance will be paid before 20th December. Mr. Frosell has secured the construction and financing of the railway that is to run from Soochow to Hangchow, and there are prospects that this will include, conjointly with the Chinese Government, the exploitation and development of coal deposits which are known to exist in Honan. It is expected that a staff of English engineers will arrive in China early next year to survey the country and carry out the whole scheme in which the Syndicate is interested. The *China Gazette* states that the greater portion of the loan will be paid over through the medium of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, about one-third of the sum—that which is to be applied to railway construction—passing through the hand of the Imperial Chinese Bank. It is believed that the Russo-Chinese Bank will also have a finger in the pie. The term of the loan is fifty years, after ten years of which the Chinese will commence to pay back the principal.

We learn from Shanghai that the Taotai who delivered judgment in the B—ner's case died on Saturday. His death had a depressing effect upon the money market, and native rates rose to thirty-six per cent. per annum, but resumed its normal condition on the following Monday upon the announcement being made from Peking of the appointment of his successor.

It is rumoured that the Hongkong Government intends, in submitting the budget for the ensuing year, to propose an increase of taxation equivalent to twenty-three per cent. per annum, the increase being from thirteen per cent. to sixteen per cent. on the assessed value of the house property in the Colony. The proposal is likely to meet with some opposition, and it is hoped in some quarters that the unofficials will unite in the opposition and that they will resign in a body when the military vote of seventee-and-a-half per cent. is again taken under consideration. A petition has been presented to the Governor by the agents of steam-ships, steam launches, residents at Kowloon and other interested in the dock factories, and the numerous industrial undertakings located there on the subject of the dangers and inconveniences of the stone piers in course of erection by the Government in the line of the new Praya Extension. The petitioners ask that open iron piers be erected in lieu of masonry.

A painfully sudden death took place from smallpox on the 27th at the hospital, of Lieut. Dawson, R. A. The deceased officer, who was exceedingly popular both amongst the military and civilians, had only been ailing for a short time and died at the early age of twenty-seven. He was buried yesterday with full military honours, at the Happy Valley.

At the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, the retiring President, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts mentioned that the membership was larger than at any other period of the Society's existence, and the credit of this was in large measure due to the indefatigable exertions of the Hon. Secretary, Mr D. Wood.—*China Mail* (October 29.)

DEATH OF LIEUT. DAWSON, R.A.

THE *Overland China Mail* says:—The numerous friends of Lieut. Dawson, R.A., will regret to learn of his death in the Government Civil Hospital shortly after two o'clock on the 27th ult. Lieut. Dawson was a young and promising officer, genial in manner and as popular with his brother officers and the men of the Royal Artillery as he was with the members of the civilian community who had the pleasure of his friendship. To all his early death will be a matter of genuine regret, and such sympathy will be felt for his folks at home. Amongst his intimate acquaintances he was familiarly known as "Nimrod Dawson" on account of his success in tiger-hunting on the West River. Many of our readers will remember the description of the West River trip he made a few months ago with Lieut. P. G. Davies, R.A., Mr. Fullarton Henderson, and Mr. Chas H. Thompson written by the last-named gentleman and published in our columns. It was only within the last few days that it was known Lieut. Dawson was down with smallpox and that he had been removed to the isolation wards at the Civil Hospital.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

JAMES was reading, his dear little wife was sewing, and the fire was burning low.

"James, dear, will you bring me up a scuttle of coals from the cellar?" said his wife.

"That's just the way with you," said James, with a frown, as he put down his book and rose from his armchair.

"Just the way with me?"

"Yes!" he snapped. "As soon as you see me enjoying myself you have something or other for me to do. Didn't you see I was absorbed in my reading?"

"Well, dear, I will do it myself."

"Yes, and tell everybody—your mother especially—that you have to carry your own coal up from the cellar. No, I'll do it. Let me mark my place."

So he marked the place in the book at which he had ceased reading, and when he went down to the cellar, grumbling all the way, she picked up the volume, and found it was a love story, and that the passage that he had been absorbed in was as follows:—

"My darling, when you are my wife, I will shield and protect you from every care. The winds of Heaven shall not visit your face too roughly; those pretty hands shall never be soiled by menial tasks; your wish shall be my law; your happiness—"

Just then he re-appeared, and, dropping the scuttle upon the floor, said—

"There's your coal! Give me my book."

NURSES OLD AND NEW.

"I recently visited a patient who had a trained nurse," says a physician. "On my arrival I inspected the chart, which had been carefully filled in by the nurse, giving me all the information I could desire about the sick woman's pulse, temperature, respiration, &c., taken at regular and frequent intervals during the night. At once I knew as much about the case as if I had never left the bedside for a moment.

"After that I went to another house where they had a nurse of the old-fashioned family sort. Here, of course, I had no written details to guide me, and had to resort to cross-questioning the nurse. Her replies were rather hazy and unsatisfactory, until I asked whether the patient had slept well during the night.

"'Oh, yes, doctor, I think she must have,' said the nurse amiably. 'She didn't wake me up.'"

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—55 bales wool, M Fakirbhoy and Co; 6 bales goat hair and 6 bales wool, Esmail Ebrahim; 150 cwts coir yarn, C Doongersee; 15 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee and Co; 77 bales wool, M Ratansey; 43 bales wool, M Khoopchand; 3 bales wool, Jadowjee Karra; 75 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; bale wool, T Chimandas; 100 cwt coir yarn, P Govindjee

FOR LONDON.

Britannia s—15 cwt gum, Nanjibhoy Meanie

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—4 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 615 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bechur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—4,000 cwt poppyseed, 10,665 cwt linseed and 1,000 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 575 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—1 box goruchandan, M M Essabhoy.
Trieste s—50 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 4-0 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 525 bales twist, F D Panday; 250 cwts onions, The New Onion Co; 175 bales twist, R Woonwalla and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Trieste s—81 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, F D Panday; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Drummond, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Goorkha Rifles, on medical certificate, from Dehra Dun.
Mansfield, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Champain, Lt, Punjab, 38th Dogras, on medical certificate, from Nowshera.
Stevens, Lt Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 14.

Little, Lt Col, Bo, H P, late E Lanc, from Ootacamund.
King, Capt, Punjab, 3rd P I, on leave, medical certificate, from Tochi Valley.

OCTOBER 15.

Piers, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Mooltan.
Williams, Major, Punjab, R E, on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.

Baird, Col, Punjab, R E, on retirement, to England.
Betham, Capt, Bo, 8th B I, from leave, to Baroda.
Buist, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on medical certificate, to Ceylon.

MESSRS. CHATTO and WINDUS are to publish new editions of Mr. John Ashton's "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne," with eighty-four facsimile illustrations, and of their complete collection of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's works, with biographical sketch, anecdotes, and illustrations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is [illegible] Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY THE 15TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·869	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sirsa	29·854	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi	29·835	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra	29·813	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cawnpore	29·821	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·812	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhansi	29·813	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobabad	29·816	ENE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karachi	29·885	NNE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeypore	29·882	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmere	29·919	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deesa	29·866	ESE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmedabad	29·864	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhuj	29·887	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkot	29·874	NE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghadechi	29·851	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veraval	29·830	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neemuch	29·891	NNE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indore	29·869	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saugor	29·837	WNW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	29·851	WSW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	29·865	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	29·862	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur	29·807	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	29·832	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	29·830	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	29·838	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	29·831	E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malegaon	29·871	WSW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	29·869	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	29·847	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurangabad	29·857	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur	29·834	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·799	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	29·817	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa	29·812	E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·794	ESE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	29·772	E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	29·787	NE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	[illegible]	WS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad	29·777	NE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	[illegible]	NNE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	[illegible]	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	29·765	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	29·739	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	29·781	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·756	C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	29·753	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombo	29·816	WSW	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aden	29·930	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 [illegible]; G. T. H.=0·00 [illegible]; St. G. H.=0·00 (84·73); C. P.=0·00 (81·46).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Masulipatam and Bellary, a brisk rise at Karachi, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds observed at stations on the Coromandel Coast and at Colombo exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Colombo, and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large defect of the normal at Sholapur, and the minimum 4° in excess at Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 61° at Jubbulpore, Indore and Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Sholapur, Cochin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Ratnagiri and Cuddapah. The isobars indicate the probable existence of a depression to the east of Negapatam in the Bay. The wind has increased considerably in force at Colombo, and it is very probable that strong squally winds with rain are blowing off the Coromandel Coast. Hence the weather to the east of longitude 76° and to the south of latitude 20° is in a very unsettled condition and depends on the further progress of the disturbance. Local rain is probable in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon, and on the Malabar Coast.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

Friday: There has been no important change during past twenty-four hours, the depression over the Bay so far as is shown by observations is unaltered as regards intensity, but has moved very slowly westward. Pressure is very uniform [illegible] the depression over the Bay, where slight pressure differences exist. Winds are more northerly over South-western and Central India and more westerly over the Deccan than they were yesterday, but elsewhere there has been relatively little change. The force of wind is rising in Madras Coast districts and in Ceylon. Mean temperature has generally fallen at north-west hill stations, at Orissa stations and over a considerable part of the Peninsular, but has generally risen elsewhere. The highest maximum reported is 99·5 at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, Orissa, the Madras Coast districts, and the south-west of the Peninsular, but elsewhere the weather is fine. The principal rainfall amounts are:—Over four inches at False Point; over three inches at Rangoon; over two inches at Gopalpur, and over one inch at Trincomalee and Mysore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 80	82 16	84 09	81 53
Friday, October 15	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	82 80	82 16	84 09	81 53
Total fall to 15th Oct. 1896	88 14	95 69	92 85	82 12
Total fall to 15th Oct. 1895	73 56	61 85	61 13	51 55

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday 8th October, 1897.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	42	73	Nasik	22	20
Raver	22	80	Deolali	28	34
Nimbora	22	65	Ghoti	102	4
Bhadli	27	33	Nargaon	16	11
Jalgaon	33	64	Warangaon	25	55
Sirsoli	38	79	Hotgi	24	03
Mhasawad	26	8	Mohol	29	47
Manoji	37	20	Madha	28	61
Pachora	30	73	Barsi Road	24	87
Kajgaon	30	80	Kim	21	32
Chalisgaon	25	75	Jeur	22	84
Naydongri	27	10	Pomalwari	17	15
Nandgaon	22	21	Diksal	16	67
Manmar	16	25	Lonauli	178	70
Lasalgaon	25	1	Dhond	12	33
Khervadi	24	6	Talegaon	32	65

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		[illegible]
Dew Point		[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air		[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 a.m.) next day	degrees	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		[illegible]
General Directions of wind*		SSE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*		[illegible]
Fall of Rain		[illegible]
Total fall during month		[illegible]
" " year		[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 15th October		[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 14.

10 p.m. .... 81·6

FRIDAY.—OCT. 15.

6 a.m. .... [illegible]
10 a.m. .... [illegible]
2 p.m. .... [illegible]
6 p.m. .... [illegible]

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 14th October:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Madras M.	Mr. J. D. Smith, Driver R. M. Railway, Bandipur.
Fyzabad	George Arise, Private of 2nd Sussex Regiment.
Majorda, W. I. P.	J. R. D'olive, Fort, House No. 22.
Margao, W. I. P.	Shandaji Hotoegur.
Mormugao W. I. P.	Shiwa Raghoba Kelkoskar, Serang, Port Trust.
Visnagar G.	Koober Lalco.
Jeypore, R. M.	Pandit Ramchundji Guroo of Maharaja Ulwar, 3rd Bhoi Wada.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 15th October 1897.

1. There will be drill in the Riding School for all members on Tuesday next, 19th instant, at 7 a.m. punctually, and drill daily for recruits at 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salt of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc, and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling and purifying effects.
E. GALLAIS & CO, 90, Piccadilly, London, W.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows;—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.

THE reports received from the Cotton-growing districts during the past week have continued of a favourable tenor, and the prices of the new crop show a tendency to fall. The transactions reported have been limited, and chiefly on account of European shippers. In ready Cotton the mills have purchased to a small extent, in a quiet market. Wheat and Seeds show no change. Exchange has been steady to firm, and rates for Bank Paper show an advance of 3-32d. on those of last mail day while for Private Paper there has also been an advance to the same extent in a like comparison. Quiet in tone, Government Paper has shown a slight tendency to decline, but quotations are given this evening at the same level as last Friday for 3½ per cents., and 3-16 per cent. lower for Threes. Money is quiet, and the rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay is unaltered. Freights are a firmer market, and the bulk of the business transacted has been to continental ports; for forward shipment there is some enquiry. In Imports there has been a little demand with prices generally the same.

MONEY.—Withdrawals amounting to 2 lakhs, 28½ lakhs, and 14½ lakhs, respectively, from Public Deposits at the Bank's Branches, Private Deposits, and Loans, as disclosed by the weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, further reduced the Cash Balance by nearly 14 lakhs, making it stand at some 162½ lakhs, compared with a diminution in the previous week of about 22½ lakhs, at 176½ lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of 4 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by some ¼ lakh. Government Securities diminished by over 1½ lakh.

Money has meanwhile been a quiet market. The Bank's rate has remained at 7 per cent., and the rate in the open market at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail day the market opened firm at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 23-32d. to 1s. 3¾d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank media of remittance there was no enquiry for any position; but Merchants' Bills were reported to have been placed to a moderate extent. Rates were quoted on Monday at an advance of 1-16d., in a firm but quiet market, 1s. 3 5-8d. having been named for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The market was firm the following day at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were placed at 1s. 3 23-32 to 11-16d., and Bank media of remittance was available at 1s. 3 21-32d.; but later in the day re-sales were withdrawn, and rates receded to 1s. 3 5-8d., at which they remained steady to firm. Quotations opened with a quiet feeling on Wednesday at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Bills, from which level they partially receded 1-32d. during the day. A moderate amount of Mercantile Paper was reported; but the enquiry for Bank media of remittance was small. Re-sales were done at 1s. 3 5-8d. with more offering at the rate. Yesterday the market was firm at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. In Merchants' Paper but little was reported; and during the day rates hardened, and 1s. 3 21-32d. became available for Bank Wire, at which a moderate amount was done. To-day, rates opened at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with but little business doing either way. The market at closing was firm in tone, at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on	Demand		1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Francs	3	do.	1·66 1-4	"
Do.	6	do.	1·67 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was nominally firm in tone last mail day, but rates for 3½ per Cents ruled 1-16 per cent. lower both for Cash and this month's Account at 97 15-16; the nominal quotation for 3 per Cents was 92. There was a steady feeling in the market on Monday with rates given at 97 9-16 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, at which level they were maintained throughout the day; Threes remained at 92, nominal. Quiet in tone on Tuesday, rates were given at 97 11-16 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 97 5-8 for the Settlement; Threes declined to 91. The market opened with a firm feeling on Wednesday, at 97 13-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes continued at 91, nominal. Quotations were given yesterday at 97¾ for Money, and 97 11-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a steady market; Threes were nominally unchanged at 91. To-day rates have continued at 97¾ for Cash and 97 11-16 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with a quiet feeling in the market; Threes are also still quoted at 91 nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 3½ per cent. lower, at Rs. 118; and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at Rs. 106.

SHARES.—Following up the tendency to advance noticed last week, prices have continued to rule in sellers' favour, the changes reported during this week being chiefly indicative of an upward movement. Compared with last Friday's quotations there has been an advance of Rs. 30, in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 25, in Sholapure; of Rs. 20 each, in Manockjee Petit, and Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 15 each, in Empress, Presidency, Wassoori; of Rs. 10 each, in David, Hinganghat, New Great Eastern, Oriental, Southern Mahratta, Standard; of Rs. 5 each; in Alliance, Bombay Cotton, Hindustan, Jamshed, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½ in Southern India; and a decline of Rs. 30, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 20, in Ripon; of Rs. 10, in Western India; and of Rs. 5, in Hyderabad. In Presses, New Berar, are Rs. 5, higher; and Bombay Cotton, and Mercantile, Rs. 2½, each; while Volkart's are Rs. 10 lower; and New Indian, Rs. 3. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah have advanced Rs. 300, in the first issue; and Rs. 65, in the second; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 8; while Treacher and Co., have declined Rs. 15. In Banks, Commercial and Land Mortgage have advanced Rs. 2½; and Bank of Bombay, have declined Rs. 2½;

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—For *Grey Goods* there was a good demand in the early part of the week, but later on there was a falling off in this direction. The takings of Up-country buyers are only of a hand-to-mouth fashion, and stocks show no change of any importance. Rates are generally steady. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed Goods* a moderate business has transpired without any quotable change in prices. The clearances from the Bazaar have amounted to about 3,000 packages, and in *locally-made Goods* to some 1,700 packages.

YARNS.—On the part of China buyers there has been only a small business. There has, however, locally been a good demand, resulting in some large transactions. Spinners are willing sellers. The clearances of *Imported Twist* have been 7,000 bales, in a steady market, official quotations are given as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 1-4	to	4 3-4	per lb.
"	8s	"	4 1-2	"	4 7-8	"
"	10s	"	4 1-2	"	5 1-4	"
"	12s	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-4	"
"	16s	"	5 1-2	"	6	"
"	20s	"	5 9-16	"	6 1-4	"
"	24s	"	6 1-4	"	6 3-4	"
"	30s	"	7	"	7 3-4	"
"	40s	"	8	"	8 1-4	"

METALS.—In *Braziers' Copper* there has been no change in price; but *Yellow Metal* is quoted 2 annas per cwt. higher. *Staffordshire Bar Iron* and *Swedish Bar* remain as before.

COALS.—During the week there have been sales of *Powels Duffryn*, September shipment, at Rs. 23 per ton. *Seebpore*, for October delivery, has been done at Rs. 12 3-4, and *Jardine's* at Rs. 12½ per ton. Forward sellers ask 4 to 8 annas more, on account of the rise in freights. The market closes firm; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	
West "		
Australian	"	
Powell's	Rs. 23	per ton.
Cardiff	" 23	"
Japan	Nil	
Bengal	Rs. 12	"
Singareni Rly. Dely.	Nil	
Seebpore	Rs. 12½	"
Sanctoria	" 13¼	"
Deshagbur	" 13½	"
Giridhi	" 14	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Prices of the new crop are inclined to fall, and the business done though small, has been chiefly on account of shippers to Europe. Ready Cotton has been taken almost entirely by the Mills during the past week who have been in the market daily. New Broach was quoted early in the week at Rs. 189, but yesterday some changed hands at Rs. 185, Bengals having also been done at Rs. 144 1-2 per candy. The market is generally easier in tone, and the reports from the districts continue to be favourable. To-day there has been a quiet feeling in the market with very little doing. New Bengals have been done at Rs. 144, and there are buyers of Broach at Rs. 183 1-2 to Rs. 184 per candy. In ready Cotton the Mills have taken sparingly, but for nice lots full prices are paid.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs. 153	3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good		" 142	2 7-8d.
Do. do.	January 1898	" 143	2 29-32d.
Do. Good		" 138	2 3-4d.
Belatee, Fine		" 162	3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good		" 154	3 3-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		" 163	3 7-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		" 168	3 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	Nil
Do. Fully Good		" 172	3 7-16d.
Do. Good		" 165	3 9-32d.
Do. do.	May 1898	" 164	3 5-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good		"	Nil
Westerns		"	Nil
Broach, Fine		"	Nil
Do. Good		"	Nil
Do do	March 1898	" 183	3 21-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	2,784	5,184	10,278
From 1st Jan. to 14th October	1,310,816	1,879,799	1,451,964
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	660	6,860	120
From 1st Jan. to 14th October	485,899	702,8.8	510,431
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	1,387	903	4,751
From 1st Jan. to 14th October	431,408	306,778	139,188

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We have no change to report in these markets, prices remaining at their previous level.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	24,727	73,741	30,279
Do. from 1st January to 14th Oct	1,461,178	3,501,720	4,290,297
Linseed for the week	3,982	37,523	7,178
Do. from 1st January to 14th Oct	405,908	3,309,716	2,503,743
Rapeseed for the week	6,896	36,727	2,813
Do. from 1st January to 14th Oct	1,753,401	1,126,839	1,998,887
Gingellyseed for the week	4,295	20,348	20,348
Do. from 1st January to 14th Oct	393,711	865,556	790,654

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	17,792	5,960
Do. from 1st January to 14th Oct	2,813	1,427,614	2,304,723
Linseed for the week	58,131	39,841	...
Do. from 1st January to 14th Oct	591,671	2,989,067	2,306,197
Rapeseed for the week	100,613	990	...
Do. from 1st January to 14th Oct	1,640,183	1,140,006	1,688,993
Gingellyseed for the week	...	1,498	4,305
Do. from 1st January to 14th Oct	458,139	1,061,997	1,042,995

DIVINE SERVICE.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 17.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Missa Cœlestes.—Hymns—Introit No. 2, 6, 319 and 520.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Kershaw, S. S. J. E.—Hymns 430, 243 and 431.
Magnificat Woodward in A.
The collections are for the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Matins.—Hymns 5 and 540.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 3, 315 and 180.
6 p.m.—Evensong.—Hymns 291, 370 and 20.
Chaplain Rev. G. H. Lewis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Wari Bunder.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 319, 350 and 230; Psalm 85 tune 63.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE
(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 268 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 165, 266 and 432.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 205, 290 and 327.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 186, 323 and 331.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD,
(Opposite Byculla Club).
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 5, 318 and 234.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 161, 220 and 27.

ST. NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 322.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 224 and 261.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 277, 545, and 31.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH
Hymns 3, 255, 197, and 290.
Anthem.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Muttra, 2,935 tons, Captain H. W. Watt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (2nd October), with a cargo of 5,393 tons of coal.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain F. N. Tillard, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Robins, and infant, Miss Grimreade, Miss Crettall, Mr. Meer Ahmed, Mr. Sudderdin, Mr. Mohomed Ashon, Mr. Fazul Ahmed and Mr. Patell.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 15.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.						
A	Clan Macrae	1685	Elliot	N F		F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Molier	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
H & J	Liberal		Athayde			Portuguese Gun Boat
K	Afghan	1439	Barton	N F		M M & Co
M	Cashmere	1695	Souter	N F		H C Joosub
P	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal	11-10	J H Cassum
	Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	16-10	S & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Sabermati	524	Cassum	Kurrachi	15-10	S & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
2	Nubia	2339	Knox	Liverpool	18-10	W & A G & Co
4	Wardha	2561	Foussett	Calcutta	16-10	M M & Co
5	Rohilla	2216	Cole	Not fixed		P & O Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Tillard	China	14-10	P & O Co
8	Trieste		Mitis	China	21-10	A L S N Co
9	Britannia	3473	Parfitt		16-10	P & O S N Co
11	Shiravati	81	Repairing			S & Co
12	Maria Valerie	2779		Trieste	16-10	A L S N Co
16	Caledonia	1717	Milner			K N & Co
	Dwarka	760	Tice	Kurachi	16-10	M M & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.						
	Ganges	4352 tons gross				P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Muttra s	Watt	Calcutta, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R. I. M. S. Clive Nubia (Transport)	Beaumont Henning	Rangoon. Southampton.

The steamer Rosetta, Captain Tillard, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The steamer Patna, entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4-5 THE WEEK.
6-7-8-9-10-11 The Frontier Risings—The Tirah Expedition—Waiting for Tirah—The Hadda Mollah's Tactics—Baggage Guard Fired on—Kohat and Kurram Valley Despatches—Serious Charges against Troops—General Elles's Farewell—End of the Mamund Expedition—The Disarming of the 17th Bengal Cavalry—The End of the Mohmand Campaign—The Afridis of Tirah and the Amir.
12 MILITARY NEWS—Departure of the Transport Nubia—The Insubordination in the 14th Bombay Infantry—The State Prosecutions.
13 LEADING ARTICLES: The Tirah Campaign and After—Is the Tirah to be annexed?
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Relieving the Famine Stricken by Public Charity.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Free Silver Coinage—Irresponsible Journalism.
16 The Trans-Frontier Trade—What Re-opening the Mints would Mean—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
17 Suicide of Lieutenant Greene—Indian Crop Prospects—Lord Sandhurst's visit to Hospitals and Camps.
18 The City Mortality.
19-20 Presidency Plague Mortality—Lodge St. Andrew—The Poona Tragedy.
21 The Prisoner Tilak—The Financial Crisis in Hyderabad—The Loss of the Girnard—Poona Horse Show—Extraordinary Burman Outrage—Charge of Police Torture at Satara—The Famine.
22 The Simla Season—The Epidemic at Kankhal—The Reconstruction of Bombay—The Silver Sink—The Theft at Government House.
23 SPORTING NEWS—The Hockey Tournament.
24 Notifications and Appointments—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Golf Meeting.
25 Bombay Command Orders—Military Notifications and Appointments—Arrival of H. E. the Governor—Hyderabad Notes—Royal Indian Marine Appointments and Transfers—Reviews—Deccan Sardars and the Jubilee.
26 Bombay Municipal Corporation—Arrival of the First Trooper this Season—BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—MISCELLANEOUS.
27 Arrival of the Overland Mails of the 24th September—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazette.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Price Current Bombay Market Report.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DUBASH—October 15, at her residence, 'Chowpaty, Bombay, Bai Dinbai, the dearly beloved wife of Kawasjee Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, and daughter of Nowrojee Jeevajee Maneckjee. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

TIGHE—October 15, at his residence, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, Bombay, Michael Tighe, Superintendent of the Pound, aged 67. Funeral will leave the Pound this (Saturday) evening, at 4 o'clock. Friends will please accept this as the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELANOUGEREDE—September 29, at Kovur Godavari Bridge Works, E. C. Railway, the wife of Mr. R. A. Delanougerede, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOODMAN—READ—October 4, at St. John's Church, Meerut, William James Goodman, D. P. W., Saugor, to Mary Margarate, only daughter of Captain R. Read, Assist. Engineer.

LONGHURST—BAKER—October 9, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev. C. H. Malden, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. A. Atkinson, M. A., Frederick Herdman Longhurst, Civil Engineers, to Lilian Charlotte, youngest daughter of Major-General Baker. Madras Retired List.

DEATHS.

DELANOUGEREDE—September 29, at Kovur, Godavari Bridge Works, E. C. Railway, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. R. A. Delanougerede.

WELLS—October 9, at Madras, Mary Margaret Wells, the wife of W. G. Wells, aged 25 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

THE handsome volume published by Mr. Edward Arnold, publisher to the India Office, and containing Dr. Donaldson Smith's narrative of his expedition from Somaliland to Lake Rudolf, is an important addition to the history of African exploration. In 1888 the Austrian Count Teleki and Lieutenant von Hohnel made their way inland from Zanzibar and discovered the great lakes to which they gave the names of Rudolf and Stephanie. Since that date many attempts have been made by European travellers to find their way to Lake Rudolf, but none succeeded, until Dr. Donaldson Smith reached it on his expedition from Berbera in July 1895, and on his way cast the light of geographical knowledge on one of the few remaining dark spots on the African continent, the territory lying between the river Shebeli and the two great lakes discovered by the Austrian explorers. We have now before us the full narrative of this interesting and adventurous journey. Dr. Donaldson Smith started from Berbera on the 10th of July, 1894 with his friend, Mr. Gillett, and Mr. Edward Dodson, a young English taxidermist. They had with them eighty-two followers and eighty-four camels. On the 24th of August they reached the river Shebeli, which they succeeded in crossing on the last day of the month. Pushing on westwards into the unknown country beyond, the travellers found themselves in the land of the Gallas, a Mahometan nation which had lately been subdued by the Abyssinians. The Abyssinian General in command of the army of occupation, under instructions from King Menelik, would not allow them to proceed on their way, although he entertained them hospitably. So after vain attempts to proceed, they returned by a southerly route to the Shebeli, which they recrossed on December 18th. They had made an interesting tour through the country of the Gallas and brought back much information about that people and their Abyssinian conquerors, and the province added to the Abyssinian Empire. But they had not reached their destination, Lake Rudolf, and Dr. Donaldson Smith refused to return to Berbera without making another attempt to carry out his purpose. On the last day of January he crossed the Shebeli once more, about hundred miles farther south, and again the explorers turned their faces westwards by a more southerly route beyond the reach of the Abyssinian forces. This time, although they were several times threatened with war and once had to beat off a determined attack made by the tribes living along their route, they were not turned back from their onward course. On May 10th Lake Abaya was discovered. In the end of May they reached Lake Stephanie and went almost all round it, until they came to a smaller lake connected with it, which will henceforth be known as Lake Donaldson. Thence they proceeded northwards through the country of the Dume and again in a south-westerly direction until July 14th, when they reached the northern extremity of Lake Rudolf. After a dangerous exploration of the land for some hundred miles to the north of the lake, the expedition went southward along its eastern shore and then turning to the south-east, after a journey of six weeks through a barren thirsty land, struck the river Thana at Borati. The dangers and privations that they had endured since they left Berbera fifteen months ago, were now all over. The leaders of the expedition had henceforward only to recline in canoes and be paddled down the broad swift flowing Thana towards Witu and civilization, while their followers and beasts of burden kept pace with them along the banks of the river.

In the long and adventurous journey, of which we have given a brief summary, there were many strange sights to be seen and many strange experiences to be encountered. On one occasion Dr. Smith was struck senseless by a flash of lightning, and when he recovered consciousness and found himself flattened out with his face in a mud puddle, was not much the worse. But one may have the interesting experience of being struck by lightning without going through unknown African countries to seek it. The same cannot be said of a battle royal between a company of lions and a pack of hyænas, which our author saw taking place by starlight in front of his zereba. It is needless to say that the manners and customs of the native tribes were full of interest and often highly amusing. The doctor found savage hospitality very embarrassing when it took the form of the proffered loan or gift of a wife. The Abyssinian idea of what is required as a proof of deference to a superior must be somewhat extravagant, or the officers of Menelik's general, Wal-da-Gubbra, would not have taken delight in holding their cloaks before him that he might use them as spittoons. One of the Galla chiefs was "a tall handsome man, and conducted himself in a very dignified manner; the only thing that marred his stately bearing being the fact that he insisted upon tying about his neck an empty chutney bottle and the lid of a biscuit tin." Another savage had the label of a tin of jam stuck on his forehead by Mr. Gillett, and was as proud of the decoration as a Hindu is when the caste mark is fixed on his brow by a Brahmin. Large ship rockets were found very efficacious in inspiring awe and respect. When the savage villagers saw them bursting high in the air, they kept awake all night singing and screaming and firmly believed that their white visitors could bring down the stars from the sky to crush their villages. To the north of Lake Stephanie dwell the Dume, "probably the most interesting tribe in Africa." They are a race of pigmies, averaging about five feet in height. They have no scrap of clothing, but a bit of sheepskin, which they wear usually round the neck, but sometimes round the waist. They had no beads, and ornamented their faces with discs of zinc or bits of ostrich shell. Dr. Smith supposes that the Dume are the aboriginal inhabitants of Africa. Encroached upon by savages of stronger physique, they now number only about a thousand souls and will probably soon disappear from the face of the earth. The most wonderful of the natural phenomena seen on the journey were the caves formed by the river Web, which our author christened the caves of Wyndlawn in honour of his old summer home near Philadelphia. "Balustrades and peristyles, huge columns and arches, looking as though they had been cut and carved by the cyclops from mountains of pure white marble, broke the water's course and lined its shore. The manner in which the water had carved the rocks into such marvellous shapes was bewildering. There was a method about the whole scheme of columns with their very ornate capitals, round symmetrical bodies, and splendid bases, that seemed to have emanated from the divine inspiration of a wonderful sculptor. . . . The whole mountain appeared to be resting on a series of columns thirty to forty feet high and twenty to eighty feet apart, between which were spacious vaulted chambers, with their domes rising many feet higher." We can imagine in the future the crowds of Cook's tourists that will scribble their names on the granite columns and gaze with wonder on these strange and beautiful counterfeits of art by nature, which rival, if they do not surpass, the pink and white terraces of New Zealand.

If Africa is destined to play an important part in the future history of civilization, the countries traversed by Dr. Donaldson Smith on his way to Lake Rudolf will prove to be extremely valuable. In the Galla country near the town of Sheikh Mohammed there were clear traces that the land had been not long before densely populated by agriculturists, who had dug large ponds and carried out a regular system of drainage. In another part of the same country the travellers passed many cultivated fields, producing Indian corn, durrha, beans, and pumpkins, and that in an agreeable and equable climate with a mean temperature of only 70 Fahr. Traces of iron were visible everywhere in the ornaments and implements made by the natives and in the geological features of the country. On one occasion the compass bearings were actually affected by the large amount of iron ore in the surrounding mountains. Another rich country was that occupied by the friendly Mela tribe in the land explored by Dr. Donaldson a hundred miles to the north of Lake Rudolf. They had well-built houses and many sheep and goats and ornaments made by themselves of iron and other material. When asked where they got the iron from, they pointed to the country of the Murta. It must be remembered, however, that a large portion of these lands so promising for colonisation have either been already occupied or are threatened by the Abyssinian Emperor, who lays claim to all the country as far south as Mombassa. Dr. Donaldson Smith therefore reminds England, that it behoves her to act at once; for, unless the Abyssinian advance is checked, she will have lost all of that magnificent, fertile, and mountainous country of great commercial value, extending a hundred miles north of Lake Rudolf, embracing Lake Abaya and the sources of the river Jub, and the greater half of the Boran country. This is a district I have every reason to believe," he continues, "to be rich in mineral wealth. There is a rainfall of between twenty and thirty-five inches a year distributed fairly evenly over the twelve months, although greater in summer than in winter; and the climate is such that a European farmer can work here without being oppressed by heat. Maize and cereals of all kinds, vegetables and fruits, can be planted with good and quick results in almost any season. The markets would be amply sufficient to supply the artisans and merchants required by colonists. Except in the Valleys through which a river runs or near the lakes, the country is most healthy. In fact no better sanatorium for consumptives could be found." The finest cattle, sheep, and goats that our author saw in Africa were raised between the rivers Shebeli and Nianam. At present the most valuable product of those countries is the ivory, some of which finds its way to Merka and Modisha on the Italian coast near the mouth of the Jub, and from lake Rudolf to Mombassa. The ivory trade, however, cannot have been very extensively developed, as the Mela and other tribes in the interior are quite willing to give a tusk weighing twenty pounds for a penny worth of beads.

SIR JAMES CAMPBELL lost no time in replying to the objections raised by the Chamber of Commerce to the proposal to detain third-class railway passengers from infected plague districts under observation, and it may be hoped that the explanations afforded in the letter of the Chairman of the Plague Committee will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the question. Rule 29 of the Rules framed by the Local Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act, was by a notification issued some time back applied to Bombay, so that the Plague Committee have the power to impose temporary segregation from any date they may fix. But although this particular measure has been specially sanctioned by Government, the Committee have been well advised to refer the matter back to the supreme authority, in view of the objections raised by so representative and important a body as the Chamber of Commerce. The papers are now before Lord Sandhurst, and one of the objects of his Excellency's present visit to Bombay is to confer with certain prominent members of the Chamber on the subject. The principal argument of the criticism of the Chamber as gathered from the Secretary's letter lies in the opinion that many traders will be deterred from visiting Bombay if they have to undergo detention in the observation camps. The criticism would carry more weight if it could be shown that the detention of passengers coming in by sea has had such an effect. The arrivals by steamer include many Kutchi merchants and other traders, and their number does not appear to have diminished this season as compared with previous years. They have found no difficulty in obtaining from leaders of their respective castes security for their return for medical inspection twice in the period of surveillance—six days—and have, therefore, only had to undergo the inconvenience of detention for twenty-four hours, which is imposed in all cases without exception. If the Kutchi merchants, many of whom are Jains, run the gauntlet of twenty-four hours' detention, and two subsequent visits to the camp, will the application of the same measures in regard to arrivals by train be so serious a handicap to trade as the Chamber is inclined to think? The same argument of experience can be used in regard to their second point—the non-effectiveness of the surveillance system because of the transfer of tickets from one person to another. All arrivals by sea are photographed in groups of nine or twenty, and these photographs serve to identify each ticket holder. In this way personation is prevented, and it is found that the people allowed to pass out after one day's detention in almost all cases go to the camps on the days named on their tickets. What is there which will make the third-class traveller by rail less amenable to these regulations than the traveller by sea? We can only see one thing which will have this effect, and that is the distance of the business part of Bombay from the observation camps in the northern limits of the island, as contrasted with the comparatively central position of the camps now utilised for sea-borne passengers. To the suggestion that this difficulty should be overcome by allowing the persons let out on surveillance to report themselves at the District offices or some specially chosen centre, it has been objected that the medical staff is not large enough to allow of this being done. But the arrival in a week or two of the fourteen doctors sent out by the Secretary of State—some of whom will be deputed for work in the Presidency city—will much diminish the force of that objection. The concession is one which ought to be made, for it would to a considerable extent mitigate the inconveniences the adoption of the system proposed by the Plague Committee will undoubtedly cause. After a final decision has been arrived at there must be at least a week's delay while observation camps are being constructed at Sion and Bandora Causeways. The increase of plague mortality in the Mofussil of late renders the question one of urgency, and it ought to be definitely settled without a day's unnecessary delay. Already the Plague Committee have deemed it necessary to bring the system of detention for six days into force against third-class passengers from Sholapur. The fewer the cases of plague reported in the city, the greater the need for taking effective measures to prevent the importation of the disease from the Mofussil.

WE are in a position to state that the stories published by the Lahore paper and a local contemporary to the detriment of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, Royal Irish, and certain Bombay and British regiments unnamed, are absolutely untrue. That relating to the 17th Bengal Cavalry, which is one of the finest and staunchest Native regiments in the service, is based upon the fact that to save the horses on parade last hot weather the carbines were frequently left in barracks. This was discontinued as soon as the rains commenced, and the strain on the horses was less. The wild suppositions of the bazaar at the time, now almost forgotten there, is four months after the event served up as news. In regard to the Royal Irish no official or other report of any kind derogatory to that fine regiment, has reached the military authorities at Simla. The corps has more than one-third of its strength on the sick-list, which to ordinary people would seem very sufficient reason for replacing it on a Frontier Expedition. The fact that five hundred men are declared by the Lahore paper to be fit is nothing to the point with a regiment whose normal strength is at least eight hundred. The name of the Bombay Regiment charged with disaffection has not been given. But the 14th Bombay Infantry at Bareilly is meant. Several sepoys belonging to this regiment, as we stated the other day, have recently been sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment in connection with a serious disturbance which arose in a caste dispute amongst the sepoys themselves. It is preposterous to describe the misconduct as disaffection. In regard to other British regiments, upon four of which aspersions have been cast by the Lahore paper in connection with the recent operations on the frontier, the only ones which answer to the conditions mentioned are the following. First is the Rifle Brigade, which made such a splendid march under exceedingly trying conditions in the commencement of the Tochi campaign and has since been sent back to India owing to the prevalence of sickness due to the trying nature of service they have been through. The East and West Kents have very recently distinguished themselves considerably in hard fighting under General Blood and General Jeffreys. Next are the 2nd Queens, which the other day brilliantly stormed the Bedmani Pass. The Oxfordshires went through the Mohmand campaign, where they did much useful service, and are now starting for Tirah. The Argylls, Northamptons, and Dorsets have not yet been over the border. The Somersets which did good service with General Elles, were sent back owing to their being found saturated with fever contracted before they started at Mianmir. Such are the regiments so recklessly libelled.

THE fourteen doctors who are being sent out to India, chiefly for plague duty, will be accompanied by twelve selected nurses, who have been trained in English hospitals. The Government of Bombay applied for this assistance, in view of the most unfortunate depletion of the medical and nursing establishments, to supply the needs of the large army mobilised on the Frontier. Surgeon-Captain Leumann, who was recently placed in medical charge of the much affected district of Byculla, has been ordered to proceed to Sholapur, which is threatened with a serious outbreak of plague. These frequent transfers of plague officers from district to district seriously interfere with the efficiency of the machinery for combating the plague. It is impossible for the most active and competent officer to become familiar with local conditions for at least ten days or a fortnight after taking up a new appointment.

A CUSTOMS' CIRCULAR issued last evening says:—"Engine-room telegraphs cannot be regarded either as component parts of machinery under No. 14 (c), or as sections of a ship under No. 96 of schedule IV. of the Act., and they should be classed for assessment to duty under No. 55 of the schedule."

SURGEON-MAJOR QUICKE has taken over medical charge of Her Majesty's Jails in Byculla, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, on sick leave.

IT is reported that new and very rich veins of coal have been discovered in the Kaiping coal mines and the output is likely to be very largely increased.

TATYA SAHEB NATU, who is incarcerated at the House of Correction, has been granted a monthly allowance of Rs. 200 out of his sequestered estate. His elder brother, who has been brought from Ahmedabad to Bombay, being a Sirdar, is allowed Rs. 300 per mensem. Tatya Saheb has been supplied with a bicycle, and on the restricted area of the court-yard of the prison takes daily exercise upon it. The two brothers are allowed to receive food from outside, and are allowed more freedom than the other prisoners.

THE Golf Championship of Ceylon has just been decided. The finals were played on Thursday evening, when Mr. Somerville beat Mr. Macindoe by three holes up and one to play, and won the championship. After having defeated Mr. Rose, it was expected that Mr. Macindoe would become the champion; but he was off his game, and Mr. Somerville won rather easily. H. E. the Governor testified his interest in all healthy and manly sports by appearing on the scene about the close of the match.

THE Lahore paper writes:—The readiness with which the Covenanted Civilian will turn his hand to anything, provided of course suitable emoluments are forthcoming, is often a subject for flippant jesting with the vulgar public. There is, however, one man in India, who, to speak colloquially, can "knock spots" out of the civilian. This versatile genious is Mr. Ferguson of Travancore. He landed in India a planter; cultivated several products; then wearying of the life became a policeman. From the Police Force to the army is of course a natural transition; so after one or two years' supervision of thick-headed constables, Mr. Ferguson entered the Travancore army and became Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Nair Brigade, obtaining his commission by the light of nature without the weariness of competitive examinations. Like most go-ahead officers, work for the press attracted the attention of the military policeman-planter; but unfortunately there are no frontier expeditions in Travancore, so he did the best thing under the circumstances, resigned his commission, and became Director of the Government Press. To keep up his reputation for versatility he has consented to be, in addition, Director of the Museum and Superintendent of the Public Gardens. In a few years more Mr. Ferguson will be ripe for the highest seat in the Travancore Courts of Justice; thence he will naturally pass to the Dewanship; by which time railways will have entered the Province, and a Chief Engineer's will be just the post his past experience will mark him out for. All of which shows that once in a while a genious may blossom outside the Civil Service, though there be found men and women to deny this.

IT is impossible to conceive anything more barbaric, says the *Hyderabad Chronicle*, than the postal arrangements that exist in Secunderabad. To begin with, the head post office is isolated away from the range of civilisation, in a place where tigers might find a convenient lair without expecting molestation from respectable humanity. Why on earth the post office is located there and not in some central spot congenial to all business people, is a riddle which defies solution, unless the Postmaster General of Madras, under whose paternal care the local post office is maintained on tortoise principles, is willing to admit that he has all along been deceived by the idea that people in Secunderabad are semi-savages and insensible to the value of time.

"IN Lincoln Green" is the appropriate title of a merrie tale of Robin Hood, by Mr. E. Gilliatt, author of "Forest Outlaws." The scene is laid partly in Sherwood Forest and partly at Robin Hood's Bay. The attack on Whitby Abbey by the townsfolk, which Robin Hood's men helped to repulse, provides one of the most interesting incidents in the story. The volume, illustrated by Ralph Cleaver, will be published by Messrs. Seeley and Co.

IN the new volume of the Dictionary of National Biography, Mr. Fraser Rae writes on Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Mr. Joseph Knight on Mrs. Siddons, Dr. R. Garnett on Shelley, Professor Laughton on Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Dr. Norman Moore on Sir Hans Sloane, and Mr. C. A. Harris on Sir Theophilus Shepstone, of South African renown.

A UNIQUE and interesting gift is being prepared for Dr. Nansen by several Russian lady admirers of the great explorer. This consists of a carpet on which is a map of the North Polar regions, handsomely embroidered in silk; the places visited by the intrepid explorer in his recent famous voyage of discovery are embroidered in gold and silver thread. By-the-way, Sir George Baden-Powell has just received a telegram from Dr. Nansen, in Norway, announcing the birth of a son. Mrs. Nansen and the baby are said to be doing well.

IN connection with the School of Ethics and Social Philosophy, which has just been formed in London on the model of the School of Economics, an interesting programme has been arranged by the committee which includes the names of Mr. Edward Caird, the Master of Balliol, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. R. B. Haldane, and Mr. W. L. Courtney. The object of the new school is to approach social questions from the side of psychology and ethics, and it is proposed to hold special classes for the study of philosophy in its various branches. The school commences operations next month at the New Passmore Edwards Settlement, in Tavistock-place, W.C.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The following is the result of the race for the Middle Park Plate :—

Dieudonne	1
Disraeli	2
Wild Fowler	3

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE WEST AFRICAN QUESTION.

Although the French press discusses the West Africa question heatedly, the French Government is moderate and conciliatory, and hopes that the approaching negotiations will result in the differences between the two countries being adjusted.

Neverthless, there is a strong divergence between the British and French views on certain points, and especially in regard to the banks of the Niger.

EXCESSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN BULGARIA.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that the excessive military preparations which are being made by Bulgaria have excited an undue martial spirit throughout the Principality, and that the hostility between Bulgaria and Servia regarding the possession of the monastery at Uskub makes the situation critical.

PLAGUE DOCTORS FOR INDIA.

The India Office announces that they are not sending out a Plague Commission to India, but only fourteen doctors, including Miss Marion Hunter.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Twelve trained nurses will accompany the doctors leaving for India on special plague duty.

KASSALA.

The Governor of Suakin has arrived at Kassala.

THE LOSS OF THE THRASHER.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Court-martial on the commander of the Thrasher, torpedo-boat destroyer, which was wrecked off Falmouth, has found him guilty of neglect, and severely reprimanded him.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS BY SIR JAMES WESTLAND AND THE HON. MR. CHALMERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Viceregal Legislative Council meeting, to-day, was attended by most of the newly appointed additional members. No discussion took place, but important statements were made by Sir James Westland and the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, regarding the scope of the Stamp and Criminal Procedure Bills introduced.

Sir James Westland explained that his Stamp Bill is primarily to consolidate the existing Law, and leaves Stamp duties generally as they stand. At the same time it draws the rein tighter in regard to a number of documents which are subject to duty under the Negotiable Instruments Act at Home, but which have hitherto escaped the whole or part of the corresponding imports in India. For example, the Bill provides that documents having the effect of hoondies and representing claims payable otherwise than on demand are to be treated in regard to Stamp duty in the same way as bills of exchange issued under similar circumstances ; receipt forms for sums less than Rs. 20 remain exempt from duty, but in the case of bills of exchange and cheques for small amounts exemption from stamp duty is withdrawn ; duty on promissory notes is increased to that now payable on bills of exchange other than on demand ; duty on equitable mortgages is raised from one-eighth to one-fifth of that payable on documents covering loans given by Banks (this compares with two-fifths payable at Home); ten-rupee duty now payable on documents making actual adoption ; duty on perpetual leases is to be chargeable on the basis of the amount of ten years' rent instead of one year's rent, as at present ; powers of attorney which have the effect of mortgages are also made to pay enhanced duty. On the other hand, a number of minor concessions are made to minimise the inconvenience to the public. Amongst these are permission to sell one anna stamps without license, facilities for obtaining the refund of duty on unused forms, permission to renew debentures without payment of fresh duty, and fixing duties on the sale of property no longer on the bare price paid, but taking incumberances into consideration.

In introducing the Bill to amend the Penal Code in relation to extra Territorial offences, the Hon. Mr. Chalmers said the measure is chiefly designed to define the extent to which the Code applies to offences committed outside India. It also extends the jurisdiction which now applies to offences committed outside India by Government servants and to similar offences committed by British subjects and natives of India generally. It further extends the Law of Abetment to the offences committed in the Native States and beyond the frontier, the intention of the Government being to prevent India remaining a haven for incitement to crime elsewhere.

The third measure introduced was the Criminal Procedure Code as revised by Sir Henry Prinsep. In regard to this the Hon. Mr. Chalmers explained the need of revision of the existing Code and the great labour involved in it, especially in connection with the differences of application in different parts of India owing to the differences of interpretation by the various independent tribunals having powers of High Courts in different Provinces, the same anxiety not having been manifested in India as in England to follow the rulings of Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction. Amongst the more important changes introduced are the giving of discretion to Magistrates to place offenders who may be unable to obtain sureties for good behaviour under police supervision instead of sending them to prison, and the introduction of the English system of empowering Magistrates to suspend sentence in case of first offenders during good behaviour, thereby drawing the distinction which has worked well elsewhere between first offenders and habitual criminals.

Sir Henry Prinsep then made a statement recounting the very large number of minor alterations, of which the most important relates to the introduction, under certain circumstances, of modifications in the present limitations to the institution of criminal prosecutions after the expiration of the period originally fixed.

The Council then adjourned to this day three weeks.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

Messrs. Latouche and F. A. Nicholson are gazetted Additional Members of the Viceroy's Council.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Grant, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government ; while Surgeon-Captain Street Reverts to the Military Department from duty under the Bombay Government.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT REPORT.

APPRECIATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In a Resolution in the *Gazette of India*, reviewing the Telegraph Department Report for the past year, the Government of India speak in high terms of the efforts made by the staff of the Department in carrying on their duties under unexceptionally trying circumstances of the plague, and particularly acknowledge the services rendered by Messrs. Nigel-Jones and Luke.

The Resolution adds that the Administration Report presents results which the Governor-General-in-Council considers highly satisfactory, and creditable to the administration of the Director-General as well as the working staff of the Department.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Karachi, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	28 3-4

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending [illegible] show the following results:—Total Bullion, [illegible]; Decrease, £1,200,000 ; Public Deposits, [illegible]; Decrease, £1,000,000 ; Other Deposits, [illegible]; Decrease, £100,000 ; Other Securities, [illegible]; Decrease, £250,000 ; Notes and Gold, [illegible]; Decrease, £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is [illegible] of the Liabilities.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

PEACE ON THE SAMANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

All was quite yesterday in the direction of the Samana. No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery have left Kohat for the front.

THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

ALTERATIONS IN THE STAFFS.

The following additions and alterations have been made in the Staffs of the Tirah Field Force :—

Army Staff.—Orderly Officer—Maharajah of Jodhpur ; Senior Ordnance Officer—Colonel Scott ; Commissary-General—Colonel Christopher, with Captain Hall as Assistant ; Chief Transport Officer —Major Mansfield, with Captain Smith as Assistant.

The Main Column of the 1st Division (1st Brigade).—Signalling Officer—Lieutenant Field.

2nd Division.—Orderly Officer—Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

The Line of Communications.—Orderly Officer—Lieutenant Deane ; Ordnance Officer—Captain Watkins ; Chief Commissariat Officer—Colonel Keighley, with Captain Palin as Assistant ; Chief Transport Officer—Major Williamson, with Major Spurrell as Assistant.

Staff at the Base.—Adjutant, Native Troops Depot—Lieutenant Tillard, 1-3rd Gurkhas.

GENERAL BLOOD'S FORCE.

SOME STRAY SHOTS INTO THE CAMP.

A telegram, dated yesterday, from General Blood's Camp, reports all quiet. A reconnaissance went out yesterday and found the valley open and well cultivated. A few shots were fired into camp on the night of the 13th, but no damage was done.

The health of General Blood's force is good.

The convoy of the wounded is now well on the way to Nowshera.

Major Moody is progressing favourably. Lieutenant Watson is not quite so well.

The Shamozai Jirga is still deliberating.

THE MULLAH POWINDAH.

It is now reported that the Mullah Powindah has failed to raise a lashkar of the Mashud Waziris.

Sir Richard Udny, Chief Political Officer, Tirah Field Force, reaches the Samana to-morrow.

ARMS FORBIDDEN IN KOHAT AND HANGU.

A Notification in the "Gazette of India" prohibits the carrying of arms without a license in Kohat and Hangu tahsils of Kohat district during the continuance of the military operations now going on on the frontier.

THE TROOPS AT HANGU.

THE ORAKZAI IN A THREATENING ATTITUDE.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Hangu, 14th October, states:—Here are the 30th Punjab Infantry, one Squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, the Jeypore and Gwalior Transport Trains, the Imperial Service Troops, and a wing of the 29th Garhwal Rifles, all on the lines of communication. The 22nd Punjab Infantry *en route* to Kai and Shinowari, arrive to-day. Sir Pertab Singh, General Spragge, and Colonel Barrow have also arrived. The weather is hot here in the day time, but the nights are cool. Duststorms are frequent.

The work on the Chagru Kotal road is temporarily suspended, as the small gathering of tribesmen have assumed a threatening attitude. Many break downs among the hired transport carts, and ponies are occurring on the road from Kohat to here. The condition of the road is fairly good throughout, but repairs in places will soon be required.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

SCARCITY OF MULES.

A telegram, dated Peshawar, 14th October, say :—The Peshawar Column of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are only the troops now in camp, a portion of the Column, consisting of the Inniskillings, 57th Field Battery, 9th Bengal Lancers, and two Companies of the 9th Gurkhas, having already gone to Bara. The Oxfords, to whom two Maxim guns under Lieutenant Logan, Devonshire Regiment, have been attached, No. 3 Mountain Battery, one Company of the 9th Gurkhas, 34th Pioneers, and 45th Sikhs are in Peshawar waiting to be equipped with mule transport.

There seems to be some difficulty in procuring serviceable mules. It appears probable that the Column will have to do without tents.

THE WEATHER AT BARA.

From first Bara is reported to be feverish. Brigadier-General Hammond and the A. A.-G. proceeded there to-day to inspect the general arrangements and the conditions of the troops.

AFRIDI GATHERING ON THE SAMANA.

It is reported that the Mulah Saiad Akbar had collected a jirgah of the Afridis at the Baugh, on the 8th instant, and ordered a certain section to march towards the Samana, and the others to proceed in the direction of Bara.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT HARMAN.

The funeral of Lieutenant R. St. O. Harman R. H. A., who died here from enteric fever, on the 11th instant, took place, at 6 p.m., on the 12th. The funeral was largely attended, very sincere regret being felt by all at the early loss of so promising an officer.

Colonel Anderson, Controller of Military Accounts has gone to the front for a few days, to see that every thing is, in his department, put into proper trim.

Captain W. S. Nathan, R. E., Military Work Department, has been appointed second officer of the engineer field park with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Colonel Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India, has gone to the front as correspondent to *The Times*. He has, at the Commander-in-Chief's order, been attached to the staff of General Sir William Lockhart.

The army staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force will leave Kohat on Saturday and reach Shenowrie on Tuesday next. Sir William Lockhart's advance in full strength into the Khanki Valley, therefore, may be taken as likely to occur on the 20th instant.

Colonel Keighley, of the Commissariat, has returned to Kohat as Chief Commissariat Officer with the Tirah Expedition. His temporary recall because another officer was said to be senior to him, was, we hear, only one of the many blunders for which Simla is now, so justly renowned. Colonel Rind, C. M. G., from Naini Tal, is coming as Commissary-General, Punjab.

The mullahs are now actively at work among the Orakzai and Afridis ; Saiad Akbar, as chief religious leader, having called upon all the clans to muster their fighting men on the Sanphga Pass. The next few days will, it is expected, witness repeated attacks on the working parties engaged in making the road from Chagru Kotal to the Khanki River. There are plenty of troops available to repel these, and as mountain artillery can be freely used, the tribesmen will not be able to check progress on the road.

As night attacks by the tribesmen have been the rule during the military operations of the past three months, we are almost certain to hear of similar tactics by the Orakzai when the leading brigades encamp beyond the Khanki River. Our troops will, however, be well entrenched, and a liberal use of flare lights should prevent any awkward surprises. When the two divisions are concentrated below the Sanphga Pass, the tribesmen will probably have enough to do in the building of sungars to occupy them fully, as they will realise how large a force they have to face.

The appointments of the other political officers with the Tirah Expeditionary Force will be considered, it is stated, as auxiliary to that of Sir Richard Udny, whose views on all political questions will be final, subject of course to Sir William Lockhart's supreme control. It is probable that Mr. Lorimer will not be included in Sir William Lockhart's staff as he may be required elsewhere outside the sphere of the special duties devolving upon the political staff of the General Officer Commanding the expedition. But Mr. Donald's special knowledge of the Kohat frontier and district will be welcomed by Sir William Lockhart, between whose views and those of Mr. Donald, we believe, no difference exists on broad questions of policy. Mr. Sultan Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kohat, will probably be employed in a political capacity on the staff of Sir Power Palmer on the line of communications.

The *Englishman* writes :—We do not quite understand the object with which the details of the expedition against Tirah have been published. Not only has the objective point been designated for some months, but we have now a list of the troops to be sent, a statement, as to the different dates on which the component parts of the force will start, the route they are to pursue, the number of days for which they are provisioned, and the quantity of ammunition that they carry. The war is treated as a theatrical performance, which must be well advertised beforehand. The consequence is that much of the use of going to Tirah has been already lost, as the place has been evacuated by the inhabitants. It will probably be found that advantage has been taken of our candour in other ways. Perhaps all that has been printed has been false, Government having adopted the tactics by which Lord Wolseley won the Suez Canal, when he persuaded everyone, even the newspaper correspondents, that he was about to attack in quite a different direction. But if the programme published be genuine it must have been divulged by people singularly deficient in the gift of silence. The sportsman can derive little assistance from dogs that run barking before him to frighten the birds away.

The Sanphga Pass, which the Orakzai are said to have decided to defend, leads direct from the Khanki Valley, and the approach to it is fairly easy. The late Colonel Mason reconnoitred almost to the top of the Pass during the Miranzai Expeditions of 1891, so that our troops will march over ground which has been mapped out to a certain extent. The pass is said to present no great difficulties, and mules can readily cross it. It can also be turned on either flank, and it will require many thousands of tribesmen to hold it even for a short time against the force which Sir William Lockhart will be able to bring to bear when once he has concentrated his two divisions in the Khanki Valley. Sanphga is almost due north of our line of forts on the Samana, and it will form the left of the enemy's line of defence, the right probably resting on the Arhunga Pass, seven or eight miles away. This again is said to be an easy one for pack-animals, but it has never been reconnoitred. Once our troops have crossed it the southern valleys of Tirah, the summer quarters of the Afridis, will lie beneath them. By the 20th instant Sir William Lockhart should be in the heart of the tribal country, if all goes well, for the distances to be traversed from the Khanki Valley are short, the ranges of hills guarding Tirah on the south being within one march from the left bank of the Khanki River.

The third eventuality is that after Rajgul and Maidan are in the possession of our troops, and the terms under which the submission of the Afridi will be accepted have been made known, the tribal leaders may be inclined to send in their *jirgahs* and begin negotiations. The terms fixed by the Government of India have not yet been published, but they will certainly include the surrender of a very large number of breech loading rifles, the payment of a heavy fine, and the giving of hostages for the good behaviour of the tribe. As to the measures to be taken for safeguarding the Khyber route, the future arrangement should be dictated to the *maliks*, and they should be called upon peremptorily to accept it. If the *jirgahs* accept the terms offered, there may be no occasion for the whole Expeditionary Force to march down from Tirah to the Peshawar border, but a Divison at least should be sent through by that route in order to enforce the disarmament of the various clans. With the number of troops employed, there will be no difficulty experienced in breaking down all opposition, and the Afridis must be taught that their country can be traversed from end to end whenever the Government choose to undertake operations on a large scale. As to the Orakzai they will receive their punishment within the next ten days ; and, if we mistake not, they will be little inclined to fight, though for their name's sake they may share with the Afridis in defence of the Sanphga Pass.—*Pioneer.*

When Tirah has been occupied, and the Rajgul and Maidan Valleys swept clear of Aridis, the Expeditionary Force will probably swing round to the eastward and set its face towards the Bara and Bazar Valleys. Its forward movement then will be in the direction of the Khyber and Peshawar, but its ultimate destination will depend on the action taken by the tribesmen. If, after being driven from Tirah, they elect still to continue the struggle, they will be followed up, and the base of operations may have to be changed from Kohat to Peshawar. In this case the Peshawar column will be called upon to co-operate with the main column, and the Bazar Valley will have to be entered from Jamrud or from the Shaghai *kotal* between Fort Maude and Ali Masjid. At present the plan of campaign is to "refuse" the Khyber altogether, the idea being to get well in rear of the Afridis by occupying Tirah, which has always been regarded as safe from attack. There is the contingency also to be considered that the tribesmen may make only a feeble resistance at the Sanphga and Arhunga Passes, their *lashkar* being concentrated about China in the Bazar Valley. In this case, also, Sir William Lockhart will move down from Tirah towards the Khyber-Peshawar line and his advance will be more rapid.

The Lahore paper hears from a correspondent at Kohat that, in what is called the Revised Scheme, formulated at Simla, for the conduct of the expedition into the Tirah country, are certain arrangements in connection with the executive control of the Commissariat, Ordnance, and Transport services, to which, it is believed, grave exception might be taken hereafter when questions of supply and distribution become the paramount consideration during the course of actual operations in the field. We are not aware whether the scheme was drawn up in consultation with Sir William Lockhart during his recent flying visit to Simla, but certain details involving important principles as to departmental routine and ultimate responsibility for organisation and control were probably overlooked by the authors of the scheme. The result is that Sir William Lockhart's staff will be placed in an anomalous position for co-operating with that of the force under the orders of Sir Power Palmer, which will hold the line of communications. Looking at the constitution of the various divsions and brigades, making up the force now being concentrated at Kohat, it will be seen that the senior officers of the Departments named are all attached to the force detailed for general communications under General Palmer. In such positions these senior officers will be unable to render the assistance of their advice and experience to the General Officer Commanding the expedition with the advancing columns. But this is not all that can be said against the present arrangements. Sir William Lockhart's staff will be under the necessity of submitting to a system of circumlocution between the Head-quarters of the Army and the line of communications, and back to the departmental authorities of junior rank with the General Officer Commanding. This is clearly not as it should be. But it is hardly necessary to say that such an obvious derangement of the internal economy of the service will not be allowed to continue under such a chief as Sir William Lockhart who, we have no doubt, will soon take the necessary steps to set matters right before the move to the front takes place.

In addition to the remarks telegraphed, the other day, concerning the troops on the frontier the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—We receive complaints also from Tommy Atkins himself that an unsympathetic and pipeclay loving adjutant drills him in camp as though he were still in barracks, and does not even allow him his Thursday's holiday. Surely upon active service a little of the rigour of parade smartness might be relaxed without injury to discipline. Then again one British regiment, we have heard, was started on a march just after midnight and, with a short halt or two, was on the move till after sundown the next day, this, be it remembered, in awful heat over bad ground. If any one is desirous of trying to realise what Tommy has been asked to do let him get into service kit, with all its etceteras, ammunition, water bottle, haversack, and so forth, and just march down the Mall at Lahore, for an hour, say from 9 to 10 in the day, and see how he likes it. Let him imagine a bad road and men all round him so that no air could reach him : then the great probability that he will run short of water, and that this will go on for some hours, probably many, and you have some idea of what has been asked of our British troops. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that now-a-days we have short service and that the C. D. Act has been repealed. This question, as affecting the health of the troops at the front, is so important as to need separate consideration. We believe that our British troops are not entirely to blame for any shortcoming they may have shown, but the causes we have enumerated above have had most to do with the faults discovered. Nevertheless, from whatever cause the fault arises, the situation is none the less serious. We hope that, whether the responsibility for the present unsatisfactory state of things rests with the officers or the men, care will be taken to show a better record during the coming operations in Tirah, and that in a climate better suited to his constitution the British soldier, will nerve himself to wipe away whatever reflection has been cast upon his discipline and efficiency by recent events.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Britannia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Anderson, Mr R H
Armstrong, Master
Armim, Surg Capt
Allen, Mr E C
Adams, Mr G S W
Belcher, Mr J and two Misses
Berkley, Capt R B
Courtney, Mrs and child
Chinneny, Miss
Campbell, Mr D E
Clements, Mrs
Coghlan, Mr
Calder, Mr W R
De Nisle, Mrs De and inft
Dale, Miss
Dod, Mr and Mrs Welley and family
Fanshaw, Mrs and infant
Ferman, Mr V C
Gaisford, Mrs and child
Gregory, Mr G
Hastings, Mrs and child
Hordford, Mr
Ibbetson, Miss
Lyde, Mrs Malcolm
Marshall, Mr
Meredith, Mr and Mrs and family
Newby, Mr C L
Nagarkar, Mr
Piers, Major H O
Phillips, Mrs and child
Pickard, Mr
Pickering, Mr C D
Roberts, Mr C J and 2 children
Rivaz, Mrs C M
Ram, Mr T
Smith, Miss Whitley
Shaw, Mr P G
Shaw, Mrs
Stone, Mr F H S
Smith, Mr
Thorpe, Mr F
Williams, Mr C K
Williams, Major and Mrs and family
Wright, Mr and Mrs F H
White, Mr H
West, Mrs child and inft

FOR BRINDISI.

Beames, Mr H
Campbell, Col D Mc N
Douse, Mr L
Detfufs, Mrs
Fioiddie, Mr
Guillain, Mr M E
Holme, Mr C H
King, Capt H
Mathur, Mr K B
Munro, Mr J S
Ormiston, Mr
Robinson, Miss
Saunders, Mrs M
Sabilk, Mr
Woodburn, Sir J
Weston, Mr D
Willcocks, Mr J
Zyyania, Mr

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Lieutenant Teever, 20th Bombay Infantry, has passed the examination laid down in para. 120, G., Army Regulation, India, Vol. II.

The admission to Staff pay is authorized to the undermentioned Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, under the provisions of para. 40 of Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat Transport :—Lieutenant Heyland, 4th Bombay Cavalry ; and No 4647 Lance-Corporal Hicks, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

The Goverment of India have been pleased to decide that a Captain or Subaltern Officer holding command of a Battery or Company of the Royal Artillery during the period the Major is absent, owing to his employment as Commandant of the Convalescent Depot, shall be granted a Command Allowance of Rs. 50 a month (sanction to have effect from 1st April).

With reference to para. 3 of Bombay Command Order, No. 416, dated 21st August, 1896, Officers commanding Native Corps are informed that all future monthly returns rendered to the Command Head-quarters or to the Army Head-quarters, India, must be furnished on the revised India Army Form 444, alluded to in the above quoted Command Order (No. 499, dated 24th September 1897.—All obsolete copies of India Army Form 444, now in possession should be destroyed).

It is notified that the Annual Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will not be held this year.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence :—South Lancashire Regiment (2nd battalion)—Second Lieutenant Pritchard, 6 months, medical certificate.

Royal Engineers—Colonel Shone, O. D. C., 6 months' leave, on private affairs.

Commissariat Transport Department—Honorary Lieutenant Ezechiel, 10 days' leave, on private affairs. Ordnance Department —Conductor Froggate till the 18th January (pending retirement). Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor Berkin to avail passage by a Transport in October.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Calling from 21st October to 28th April, on medical certificate. 5th Bombay Light Infantry—Captain Windham, 11 days, from 9th to 19th February, 1897, on private affairs.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 36 cases and 19 deaths in Poona city to-day, and in the cantonment 27 cases and 17 deaths. The total mortality was 35. In the outside villages there were 41 cases and 28 deaths.

In the Special Plague Hospital there remain 257 patients under treatment ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 39 ; and in the Hindu 32.

The military and police continue their search operations.

It is reported that one patient had absconded from the General Plague Hospital.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE second semi-final, between the Durham Light Infantry and the Cathedral Boys' School, was played off last evening, on the Cooperage. No alteration had been made in the composition of the Cathedral Boys' team, and the same men turned out that had defeated the 6th Infantry in the earlier part of the day. The Durhams had substituted Lieutenant Gregory for Private Stewart, in the half-back division, and thus strengthened their defence. It was evident the boys had played too much within the last two days, and it was really a pity they could not have met their opponents under more equal conditions. Owing to the number of entries the committee were unable to allow any extra days in case any match should result in a draw, so that when two of the fixtures had to be replayed owing to this unexpected occurrence, the arrangements would not admit of any other course than asking for a morning game to decide the issue. However, the boys played up remarkably well, and this must be their solace. The Durhams, therefore, meet the Middlesex to-day, at 4-30 p. m., to decide which is to be the holder of the cup. The following are the details of the play:—

The game was timed for 4-30, but it was nearly six minutes after when the referee started. From the bully the boys got the ball and made a useful rush, and nearly managed to get within the circle, the ball going too far for the outside man. From the bully the soldiers got the ball well away, and hit into touch. From the throw in Good got down and gave Robson a chance, but he was stopped, and a corner only resulted. Nothing came of it, however, but shortly afterwards Robson had another chance, and put in a well-directed shot which scored goal No. 1. From the bully the boys got down, but were pulled up, and the ball was returned. They came again, and a nice little bit of attack play ended in the ball going behind. From the bully the Military secured, and were only pulled up by off-side, close to the Cathedral goal. The Durhams' passing was very clean and repeatedly gained ground in a pretty and effective manner. Roberts kept them off, and by a strong hit transferred the play, and a near shot was only saved at the expense of a corner From the hit in the Military got down, but Keess relieved by hitting into touch. Off-side against the Military enabled the boys to get away, the ball going into touch. Sticks did not gain much for the School, the Durhams fielding the hit and returning up the field, and from the pass a nice goal was put on, making two for the Military team. Roberts saved a rush, but hit the ball into touch. A free hit for a change relieved the School backs, while a further appeal for sticks gained more ground, and a nice opening was missed by Tripp. There was no mistake ; the Durhams play anything but a gentlemanly game, and several remarks made on the field ought to have claimed the attention of the referee. Half time arrived, with the score 2 goals to love in favour of the Infantry.

After the expiration of the usual five minutes, the game was again on the way. From the bully, the boys gained a little ground, but a strong hit by Lloyd put the Durhams on the attack, and the ball was put into the net, but no goal was allowed owing to the shot having been made outside the circle. From the bully the boys got away, when having to hit into touch to save. Hiley got in a nice little run, and usually got through, only being stopped by Russell. In doing so the Cathedral boy gave sticks, but the ball went behind. From a rally the ball went into touch near the opposite goal line, and from the throw in Hiley got down, passed on to the centre, and Keess, missing the return, gave the Durhams an opening which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and a further goal was notched. The centre bully was in favour of the Durhams, but sticks brought them up, and play for a time was confined in the Military quarters, only one rush relieving the attack. Gradually the Durhams went away through, and two stiff shots were well negotiated by Wise, he having to give a corner to save. From the hit in the boys, caught up, and the prettiest run of the evening was made by James, together with Mason and Tripp, but the final shot hit the outside of the net. Two corners in quick succession fell to the lot of the Military, but from the latter the boys got away, only to be pulled up by Lloyd. Some give and take play, mostly in the Military 25, gave Wilcox an easy chance, but he fell just at the critical moment. James, playing a fast and sure game, again got down the wing, but no one was up to convert the centre. The boys, despite the fact this was the third game they had played in twenty-four hours, had the best of the play during the second half, and had hard lines in not scoring, so that when time arrived, the Durhams were victors by 3 goals to *nil*. The following are the teams :—

Durham Light Infantry.—Harper (goal) ; Llyod and Whan, backs ; Cook, Lieut. Gregory, Lieut. Davis, half-backs ; Good, Kraft, Robson, Samworths, and Hiley, forwards.

Cathedral High School.—Wise (goal) ; Roberts, and Keess, backs ; Johnson, King, and Russell, half-backs ; James, Tripp, Mason, Wilcox, and Fern, forwards.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Shannon expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday :—

Armitage, Mr
Adair, Mr J F
Ashby, Miss
Anderson, Mr A
Barker, Mr L H
Brown, Dr Edith
Burch, Mr W S
Beaumont, Capt
Bayles, Capt
Burt Mr and Mrs
Burt, Miss
Curtis, Brig Genl
Carpenter, Lt
Crawford, Mrs
Curtis, Mrs
Cubitt, Mr
Collins, Mr A H
Dukan, Capt
Dodds, Miss
Elliott, Mrs and infant
Farren, Mr C H,
Fullerton, Mr
Gosselin, Mr
Gittens, Revd
Gale, Mr A B
Grierson, Mr and Mrs,
Haarbleitcher, Mr
Howard, Mr
Higgins, Mr Scott
Hunt, Major
Hopkins, Lieut
Johnson, Rev
Jones, Mr H
Jermyn, Capt
Jackson, Mr and Mrs
Jose, Miss
Johnstone, Revd
Jenkins, Lt Col and Mrs
Jermyn, Mrs
Kohn, Mr
Kohn, Mrs
Keyworth, Lieut W
Lukis, Surg Maj
Lawder, Mrs
Latimer, Mr
Lawrie, Dr and Mrs
Middleton, Mr A
Middleton, Mr A A
Maclurcan, Mr
Orr, Mr J Cane
O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs
Poole, Lieut
Pugh, Mr N
Prendergast, Capt
Reuther, Miss
Reilly, Lt Col
Russell, Mr
Sanders, Lieut
Sutherland Morris, Capt
Smith, Maj J
Sanders, Mrs
Stansfield, Lt
Stuart, Major and Mrs
Thompson, Miss
Thacker, Mr W
Will, Mr and Mrs
Whittle, Mr J H
Warren, Capt and Mrs and child
West, Mr
Wilson, Mr J
Young, Lt

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Sept 18.

I WAS reading in an evening paper the other day a review of a book by Mr. Christie Murray, a book in the writing or devising of which I had, of course no share, and was not consulted by the author. In the middle of the review I came upon the following passage :

> It seems that a prominent novelist (it must, surely have been Sir Walter Besant ?) urged Mr Murray to discontinue his examination of his fellow-writers, and pleaded that "authorship should be allowed the distinction of an exemption from rank and title." The exact wording of this plea is not very intelligible; its meaning is plain enough. It says, in pompous language. Let us all praise one another, since every one of us is as good as everyone else. This is the tone with the majority of the lesser critics of the day. Mr Murray's book is a crusade against the puffery and hysteria which result from this nauseous form of trade-unionism. It is a protest, vigorously and gravely worded, against the pretensions of the Authors' Society.

Consider what this passage means :

I. The writer suggests that I have given certain advice to Mr Murray. The suggestion is false.

II. He further states that the advice was, "Let us praise one another, since every one of us is as good as everyone else." And because this foolish advice was given he names me as the adviser.

The second charge is as false as the first. I have never written or spoken one word which can justify such a charge.

III. Farther on, I find a reference to the "pretensions" of the Authors' Society. I am no longer the chairman of that society, and I am not therefore called upon to defend it. I only call attention to the fact that, whenever I find a scurrilous passage like the above, it is always followed by some reference to the Authors' Society.

I think that it is the duty of everyone who is treated in this way to protest. I do protest. I say that it is disgraceful that such things should be admitted in the columns of any paper. I say, further, that it is the duty of every editor to look after the element of personal spite and malice which underlies these charges and fabrications.

I intended, last week, to talk about the city of Bruges and other places, but a more important thing intervened. I must, however, return to Belgium for a brief space, because I want people to visit a town quite out of the ordinary line of the tourist. It is an ancient place, which was the centre of trade and the principal market of the North when Ghent and Bruges were comparatively small places, and when London was almost insignificant. This place numbered 200,000 people ; it was independent ; it was strongly fortified ; every man was a soldier as well as a craftsman. Hither was brought all the wool of England to be made into cloth ; hither came merchants from Venice and Genoa and from the Levant with Eastern things— silk and velvet, and cloth of gold and wine, and spices and rare perfumes—to exchange for cloth and fur and skins. And while the city was at its height of prosperity the clothmakers built themselves a hall, one of those halls which are now town halls of the Belgian cities. The hall is certainly one of the very finest buildings in the world. It is between four and five hundred feet long, having a tower, which is the belfry, in the middle. The lower part is used partly as a market, partly as a storehouse. The upper part is used for great occasions. It is a vast chamber, with a high-pitched roof, containing a forest of trees, for the timber in the roof has never been touched during the six hundred years and more that the place has been built. It is wonderful to think how one industry alone could have built so huge and so splendid a place. It was, however, the exchange, the sale room, the storehouse, and all, belonging to this trade. At the back of the Hall is the Cathedral, which I pass over in this place. The town is shrunken, indeed, since those days. It now contains no more than 12,000 people, who, apparently, sleep for twenty-four hours, dislike work between meals, and give instructions that they will ring for the hot water when they want it. The name of the place is Ypres. At Rye you will find a tower, called locally the "Wypress" Tower, because it was built by one William of Ypres. But you must ask for Yper, which is the Flemish name. It is three or four hours from Bruges ; with a bicycle, I dare say, you would do it in one. There is a clean hotel, and the town still retains its old custom of dining at mid-day. They don't call it *dejeuner* —it is dinner ; and the landlady flatly refused to let me have dinner at seven. I would advise, therefore, that you take Yper on your way from Bruges to Calais—it is between the two—and give three or four hours to the place. You can then go on, sleep at the Hotel Maritime, and cross by the seven o'clock boat in the morning.

Perhaps the following method of settling disputes between husband and wife may be new to some readers. Do not, pray, misunderstand me. I am far from advising the introduction of new and strange customs into our family life. Better domestic jars than domestic casks. But one must explain. In some parts of Germany, when the relations of husband and wife became strained, so to speak—in other words, when each returning day gave birth to new squabbles and the man's hand was as ready as the woman's tongue, the couple were brought before the magistrate, who, after listening to recriminations, ordered them to prepare for the ordeal by battle. The man was placed in a cask which was then nearly filled with sand, so that he was covered up to the waist ; in some towns a pit was kept handy for the purpose, just as the ducking-stool was kept on Bankside, opposite St. Paul's. When he was thus half-buried, the man received a short stick for his right hand, while his left hand was tied up across his chest. He was thus one-armed, and could only deliver his blows if his opponent came near enough. The lady put on a linen garment, the right sleeve of which was lengthened ; in the end was tied up a stone. The sleeves projected about 12 inches beyond her hand. She had thus a formidable weapon, but in order to use it she had to get close to the enemy. Now observe the situation and the chances. If she succeeded in bringing the stone down upon her husband's head she might knock him senseless ; she might even brain him ; but in order to do so she she would expose herself to the full blow of his stick. The battle might, in fact, be settled by a single assault. But mark craftiness of man. It was better to make a woman ridiculous than to knock her silly. The husband, therefore, if he was a philsopher, did not try to hit his wife ; he warded her blows with his stick ; he tried to catch the sleeve upon his stick, then the stone flew round and round, and the lady was caught. She could not move, and the victorious husband dragged her, unwilling, head first, into his cask.

A society has been formed for the purpose of protesting against bazaars and entertainments given for church purposes. The promoters proposes to raise funds by direct appeals, in order to put a stop to the bazaars. For my own part, I never go to these bazaars. It is quite certain that charity plays a very small part at such institutions ; they are generally held in the richer quarters ; they do not promote friendly feelings among diffent classes; they do not sell things contributed by those who are too poor to buy ; and when the things offered are worth having, they rob the tradesmen. The society has got three institutions, at least, which have promised to have nothing more to do with bazaars. The society is called the "London Society of Church Beggars." You may write for further information to the hon. treasurer, 13, Great George-street, Westminster. How would it do to have a sort of permanent bazaar attached to the socity? Direct appeal is to many persons, like the income tax, a thing to be evaded if they can ; they will not give anything by direct appeal ; by a bazaar or a concert they seem to get something for their money. Of course, it ought not to be so ; but we must take the world as we find it. Therefore I suggest the permanent bazaar. The things to be sold must not be such as belong to regular trade. They must be bric-a-brac, curios, antiques, autographs, seals, MSS., books with autographs, prints, original drawings and sketches by well-known artists ; in every old house there must be heaps and heaps of things, some of which might be given to such a society to form a permanent bazaar, which would have none of the features of the present system and would possess the advantage of offering things for sale of real, not fictitious value. I offer the suggestion to the committee of the "Church Beggars."

The name suggests a "manners and custom" of the last century. It was customary, but not often, to have charity sermons at the parish church in aid of the schools. The sermon was preached by a Bishop, if he could be got. After the sermon the charity children were ranged at the doors of the church, with instructions to supplicate the congregation as they went out to remember the Bishop's exhortations, and to commiserate the children. The churchwardens stood at the door with silver plates, which they rattled. People interested in the schools stood behind the churchwardens, and remarked on the liberality or the meanness of the people as they went out. This was the "Direct Appeal" you see.

I distinctly remember myself when the plate was held at the doors, because I always had a feeling that the 6d. intrusted to me for my contribution was sniffed at by the churchwarden as ridiculous. To be sure it did look small beside the half-crowns and the shillings. After the people were gone the plate was taken into the vestry and the money counted. For some reason or other the collection from pew to pew was instituted in place of that at the doors. I remember the change because once I upset the plate on its passage down the pew, and we all had to stand on the seats while the money was recovered. Of course it had rolled under every hassock and into all the corners ; and the people sniggered, and my own cheeks were aflame for weeks afterwards in thinking of the shame and disgrace of it. Why a bag at the end of a stick should be substituted I know not. Like writing S. instead of St., it marked the high church.

From time to time one hears of wonderful associations for catching the literary aspirant. Generally they exist for purposes of plunder ; sometimes they are genuine associations of the incompetent and the unsuccessful. The rules of such an association are now before me. I quote some of them in the hope that everyone who reads them may be warned of the foolishness of such a body—if it really exists. It appeals to "amateur journalists." What on earth is an amateur journalist ? Is he a contributor to a press which does not exist ? Its objects are "to extend the cause of amateur journalism"—What cause ?—to "unite the amateur forces "—but what are the amateur forces ? There is to be a staff of officers ; they will have a "MS. monthly executive circular—what will the MS. contain ? There will also be a "printed" magazine and an "official organ" issued every other month. There is nothing said as to the contents of these official organs ; nor is it stated who is to pay for printing ; the annual subscription is half a crown, which will not go far. However, we read that officers of the society are expected to "publish at least three numbers of a journal at regular intervals"—three numbers ? Written all by themselves ?—also that "unofficial members shall issue at least two numbers of an amateur paper" paper every year. What could be simpler ? Well, but is the ground, so to speak, covered with MS. magazines ? Boys and girls, I know, very often get up these things; but grown up people ? Adults ? Surely not. And surely the labour and trouble required to write for sham magazines would be better expended in learning how to write for real ones.

Here is a pretty mediæval miracle. It belongs to the year 1357, and to the town of Nottingham. One Cecilia Ridgeway was brought up for trial on the charge of murdering her husband. She refused to plead ; the punishment for refusing to plead was with men pressing to death, with women apparently it was no less cruel, but more prolonged. The prisoner was placed in a close cell, not "in penance," for which bread and water was provided, but with nothing ; she was to be starved to death or to submission. For forty days and forty nights Cecilia held out, refusing to plead, and preferring starvation. At the end of that time she was still living. The matter was referred to the church. The Bishop gave it as an evident and undoubted miracle, and a proclamation of Cecilia's innocence. She was therefore released, and fully pardoned, and returned to her friends, an object of the deepest reverence for the rest of her days, as one for whom a special miracle had been performed, and the laws of nature suspended. There were other cases of this special miracle, but this is the only one that I have, so far, discovered.

CYCLING AT HOME.

(FROM A WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

THE absorbing topic of conversation in cycling circles during the past week has been the stupendous ride by Cordang, the Dutch long-distance champion at the Crystal Palace. To hear of a man covering 616½ miles in the natural day, sets everybody talking, and comparing the performance with what they can themselves do and what others have done. Huret's was the previous greatest total, but he was handicapped by using a chainless machine, driven by a system of spur wheels, which researches have over and over again proved to be less economical transmitters of power than a clean and perfectly well fitting chain. By way of explaining rather than discounting so tremendous a journey, it may be remarked that Cordang was lucky in having perfect weather, a night not too cold, a day not oppressive with sun, and a perfect calm as well. In addition he had a special novelty in the form of wind shields erected on the rear portion of his pacing multicycles, all of which were either quads or quints, so that his performance was accomplished under circumstances that were quite unique. He could not, in a race, give Huret 50 miles start, though he has given Huret's record a fifty miles beating. He had no worry of competition, no one to beat bar the watch, no other competitor or other man's pacers to circumnavigate. That too much stress is not laid on the fact that it was his special assistance that helped him to such a total may be proved by the one fact that he was able, at the finish, to ride miles at a rate of less than two minutes apiece. Although unaided, man has not yet, on a track, achieved a first mile, when fresh and well, in so small a space of time. Therefore, it is Cordang plus a mass of helpers that does this wonderful thing.

On the day that Cordang rode, there was quite a cycling flavour in the other parts of the programme of that vast pleasure house, the Crystal Palace. Even in the firework display there was a handicap between fiery cyclists, along a pyrotechnic track, and within the building there was a special exhibition of the American method of playing polo on bicycles. This was attracting an enormous crowd, and its cleverness is indisputable, and to watch the game affords considerable excitement. Two a side play to drive a small ball into their opponents goal, and to defend their own. They use no implement whatever beyond their wheels, which with them seem independent of the ground, and rise to smite the ball with a clever stroke and an accurate aim at will. Nor is the defence which is mainly executed with the rear wheel less clever, while the charges and the near escapes from collisions provide a piquancy of excitement that is very attractive.

A great deal of just indignation is felt amongst cyclists at a couple of dastardly outrages committed on the public highway by wreckers. In one case trees were dragged across a road after dark, in a well shaded piece of country, where the obstacle could not be observed in time for any one to save himself. The intention of the perpetrator of this outrage appears to have been to upset a club of cyclists who had passed that way during the afternoon, and were expected to return by the same route. Instead of these men coming to grief a stranger touring in the district ran into the timber and was badly damaged and his machine was completely demolished. The second outrage was if possible worse than this, because more insidious and less likely to be observed. A length of barbed wire had been stretched across the road about a foot from the ground, with the intention of spilling cyclists and damaging their tyres. In this case also the design was frustrated, because the first passer by was not a cyclist but a horseman, whose animal tripped over the spiked wire, tore and broke its legs and threw its rider heavily upon the ground. If the police would get on the trail of such miscreants as these instead of raking up case after case of alleged furious driving it would be better for the community at large.

Cyclists—especially beginners—are often troubled by various small aches and pains for which it is difficult to account. Mere muscular fatigue, of course, counts for much, but often enough some persistent little annoyance is experienced, which cannot be set down to fair wear and tear. To give an instance : a cyclist of the writer's acquaintance was not long ago troubled by constant and severe pain in the right foot, especially about the toes. Great pain was always caused by dismounting. There was no outward sign of injury, and the rider had experienced no accident. When a Surgeon was called in he seemed puzzled, but at last asked to see the machine. He mounted his patient on it, and discovered that the saddle was decidedly too high, and the right side of it a good deal depressed, owing to the gradual giving way of the springs. This had caused considerable straining, and at the same time most of the work had been thrown upon the right foot and leg, the muscles of which were in a constant state of over-tension in the endeavour to reach the pedals. A new saddle was bought and placed an inch lower than the old one, and the pain in the foot soon disappeared.

These little muscular strains, by the way, should be regarded, when they occur at the end of a spell of hard riding, as one of Nature's danger signals, and should be acted on accordingly. When a man has been drawing too much upon his muscular and nervous capital the weak points of a frame are the first to give warning. If he has a shaky heart or unsound lungs or a week back, he will be sharply reminded of the fact. If he is constitutionally sound, some little muscle or sinew will give way, the heel will become strained or the knees will grow painful without apparent reason, or the calves will be afflicted with cramp on small provocation. This is Nature's way of signifying politely that she wants a rest, and if her hints go unheeded she will proceed to stronger measures. Every man should know the weekly average that suits him, and should keep strictly within it. Michael, the famous Welsh long distance rider, has lately been giving his opinions on this subject. He is obviously convinced that long-distance riding is bound to have a bad effect ultimately upon the constitution of the strongest, and says that he is anxious to give up record-breaking himself as soon as possible.

The cyclists of the Hyde distrct have in contemplation the establishment of a Records Association, which shall be so constituted and worked as to be able to give a "hall mark" to all genuine performances done by local riders. The need for such an association has arisen from the scarcity of persons willing to check aspirants at the numerous passing points and turning points which lie along the course of a record run. Hence many undoubtedly genuine rides have been held to be worthless owing to the absence of absolute proof. The first meeting of Hyde cyclists desirous of promoting the association was not very will attended, but some progress was made with the scheme, and it was resolved to endeavour to obtain a more representative gathering.

It does not yet seem to be generally known among cyclists that by the new railway regulations every passenger desirous of taking a machine by rail must first affix a label to it bearing his name and the name of the station which is his destination. The rule may seem a little vexatious, but I do not think that it will be so regarded by and by. As soon as it becomes part of the duty of the guard to take some notice of the name, and to see that each claimant of a machine at a stopping place is the real owner, the label system will be a valuable safeguard against theft. The companies must, I think, have had some such idea in view, but they failed to express it in their official notices, far so for as I know, with one solitary exception, none of the staffs of guards have any instruction to attempt to identify owners. The exception is furnished by the North-Eastern Railway Company, which thus for a second time takes the position of pioneer in the cyclist's interest. It will be remembered that this company was the first to initiate the out-and-home system of booking, which enables a rider with only a day or two at his disposal to tour over new ground between two points distant from his own home at a reasonable cost.

Tandem riding is one of the most delightful forms of the pastime, but to obtain the best possible results incessant practice by two riders is necessary. This was fully borne out last year by the feats of M'Gregor and Nelson, who, although they were not riders of the first rank, yet, by dint of riding together, beat the times made by first-rate riders who had not had sufficient practice with the machine. It would be interesting to find out what could be done were such pairs as Chinn and Barden or Stocks and Walters to confine their attention solely to tandem riding for a few months. If they did, the present world's records would not very long be confined to riders of single machines.

REVIEWS.

SPORT and TRAVEL in INDIA and CENTRAL AMERICA, by A. G. BAGOT (MacMillan and Company London). These stories of sport, though written some little time since, are interesting and amusing, full of go and the spirit of fun. The account of shooting in Guatemala gives a good idea of the risks the party ran from internal as well as external dangers. They had prepared for an early start for the next morning, and turned in soon to make sure of a good night. The night before, the fowls and calves of the hacienda had shared their hospitality and disturbed their rest, so Halifax and Royal, two of the sportsmen,

"had carefully kicked all the fowls, calves, etc., out of the house, and had put up a barricade of netting to prevent them coming in again. We had not been asleep more than an hour or so, when we were all roused out by 'somebody's' own row in the farmyard which seemed to proceed from a large quince-tree in front of the hacienda. Such a flapping and screaming I never heard; and we all naturally concluded that there was someone up the tree, after the fowls, which roosted there, and whose numbers had been augmented by the contingent turned out of our sleeping apartment. Accordingly, out we all bundled, and slipping on the first things that came to hand, seized our six-shooters and sallied forth. As we got outside into the verandah we saw, by the light of the moon, an animal slip down the tree and make the best of its way across the open. "At him Lion!" shouted Halifax to the blood-hound; and then crack! crack! went everybody's pistol, while we all started to run our best pace after the dog, who was well on the track. Whip! came a bullet into the ground close to my legs; a ping! sang another not a hundred miles from my ear; and flop! went a third into a tree within an inch of poor Lion.

"For heaven's sake cease firing!" I shouted; "somebody will get shot directly." But I might have spared my voice, for no one paid the smallest attention, and they all kept whooping and halloing like demons, loosing off their pistols (presumably at the flying animal) every second. Why no one was shot I can't imagine, for it was as bad as a general action; and as I caught the contagion, and began to shout and yell and shoot the same as everybody else, I could not complain. However, no accident happened, and we ran the beast to ground in a hole under a tree, and we soon commenced to dig the animal out. About ten minutes sufficed to make a fairly large opening, through which we saw a pair of eyes gleaming, and at which we all three fired. There was a bound, and scuffle, and Lion appeared dragging out of the hole a large opossum, who had been the despoiler of the henroost. We skinned the animal there and then; and, I confess, I was very glad to find myself safe once more in my couch without being full of lead, and with my head still on my shoulders. I still possess the 'possum's skin, and whenever I look at it I am inclined to treat it with almost as much veneration as I should the V. C., by reason of the heavy fire I went through in order to obtain it."

In a trip to "Los Idoles," a place where some wonderful idols have stood for ages, the sportsmen spent a pleasant few days. The description of what they found is interesting, though not from the pen of an antiquarian.

Our leafy bower was exactly facing the idols, which were three or four large, upright blocks of stone, wonderfully covered with hieroglyphics and curious figures on every side, and surmounted with faces of the most villainous expression it has ever been my lot to see . . . . . They are supposed to be over two thousand years old, and beyond a tradition of buried treasure and giants placed there to guard it, nothing is known about them. . . . . The curious and puzzling thing about them is the similarity of their hieroglyphics, to those of ancient Chaldeans or Egyptians, and yet not sufficiently alike to be deciphered. That they were made by savages, or men to whom civilisation was a sealed book, is out of the question."

The travellers were having such a good time that when a telegram, forwarded into the bush from Guatamala, reached one of their number, recalling him to England on business, his disappointment was exceedingly great. The only consolation he could offer himself was that he might get something decent to eat, and off a plate too like a civilised being, and have a good night's rest. But when the moment of departure came, and his friends cheered him up by remarking,

"Well, old man, you'll get some decent food now and can sleep all the way home," Royal, the condemned one, poured forth such a torrent of dreadful language, that poor old Lion thought some of it at least must apply to him, and slunk away out of sight with his tail between his legs."

It is interesting to hear on the authority of the author of the sort of encouragement given by the Guatamala Government to mining.

"A Frenchman had established himself in a part of the country with a view of prospecting for gold. He had found a fair amount by washing a small stream, and having traced it to its source, he applied for and obtained the necessary license to work the mine, and had staked out his claim. The Government suddenly sent him word to say that, by the laws of the country, no alien could hold any mining rights, and that if he wanted to do so, he must become a naturalised Guatamaltecan subject. He with the thirst for gold on him, did not care twopence what nation claimed him for its own, and consequently agreed then and there, looking on it merely as a matter of form. However, the Government did not take quite the same lax view of it, and directly they got him properly fixed, and in their power, they sent him off to serve five years in the army as a conscript. So that all he got for his claim and expedition was the honour of carrying a rifle in the ranks of a semi civilised force, with little or no pay, and little or no food, and by the time his service expired, his license to work the mine would have run out, unless he had started something going thereon."

What the upshot was the writer did not know, though he and his friends and the French authorities on the spot did their best to help the unfortunate man out of his conscript position. The Government would listen to no argument, and the unwilling recruit had to remain in the Guatamaltecan army. The people of Guatamala keenly appreciate good music, but they are very critical, and resent furiously a wrong note or an ill-rendered song. They indulge in a shindy at once in the theatre if the unfortunate artiste is not up to the mark. One of the tenors told the writer

"that he never saw such people, and that he was never so frightened at singing in his life, for he never knew when he got on the stage what was going to happen. If he had a bit of a cold or was out of voice, he was just as likely as not to get his head broke."

Here the writer was offered by the President of the Republic the command of the Artillery, which he declined as a matter of course; but the refusal did not prevent the President from showing him and his companions every kindness. Afterwards a lively adventurous young American volunteered to take command of the artillery, but he declined the Gorgeous Guatamaltecan uniform;

"No" said he," if I've got to hand in my checks, I reckon I'll do it better in my own clothes; and suppose I got hit, you may bet they would mislay me in that beautiful kit."

The writer's experiences in the capital were curious Walking from the theatre with the President one evening

"In the street leading to the house of the commander, where we were bound for supper, I noticed a man walking slowly along humming one of the airs we had just heard at the opera, and the short way behind another following him stealthily. They were about fifty yards in front of us, and President who saw them at the same moment, evidently knew what was up, for he immediately whipped out a formidable six shooter, motioning me to do the same. Almost before I could get mine out of my pocket I saw to my horror the man who was dogging the footsteps of the other suddenly rush forward, and jump on to the back of the first man. There was a flash of steel, a blow, a heavy groan and No. 1 was lying on the pavement, stabbed through the shoulder with a fatal down stroke. At the same instant the report of the President's pistol rang out, and No. 2 turned turtle, evidently badly wounded."

The Police then appeared a little late, as is so often the case, and took the wounded man into custody. The President explained, and he and Mr. A. G. Bagot went on their way to supper which was followed by an impromptu dance. Next morning the murderer was tried by a summary Court, convicted and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was executed the same day at 3 p.m. This may be the sort of country for good sport, but one to live a peaceful, quiet life in, it cannot be. All the author's tales of sport and adventure, half of which were in India, are interesting and some intensely exciting.

MR. W. N. POGSON, F. R. I. B. A., has issued a work on ESTIMATING (Higginbotham and Co., Madras) which adapts the latest methods now in vogue to the peculiarities of building and building materials in India. The book is intended for the advanced estimator as well as for beginners to whom it will teach the mysteries of compiling rates, and pricing tenders. The contractor and overseer will find it invaluable as a guide and ready reckoner. The author has added short instructions in rough estimating by cubical capacity; tables of the constants of labour and material—formulae for the strength of beams and joists, the determination of roof stresses by graphic statics, calculation of roof scantlings, and rules for ascertaining the thickness of arches, piers foundations, etc. Estimating requires practice and Mr. Pogson, as a practical architect, knows where the shoe pinches in this matter. The two operations of Engineering and Architecture are so intertwined in India, that estimating for any work became complex proceeding. It is absolutely requisite that estimating should be studied on a systematic plan as it is so important a part of building. The student must be well-grounded and practised in rapidly seeing what a plan entails. Mr. Pogson has issued this useful work at a low price, to place it within reach of all. Sketches elucidate the methods of measurements, and the drawings are for the most part of existing edifices. An index for ready reference completes this handy volume.

THE late Prebendary Henry Doddridge Gordon, whose death was announced the other day was an enthusiastic student of natural history, and took an active interest in the affairs of the Selborne Society. Before matriculating at University College, Oxford, he went to Winchester School, when the Bishop of Southwell was Principal, and was also a fellow pupil of Charles Reade at a school at Ross Hill. He had been 33 years at Harting, Sussex, and in 1862 Dr. Durnford, the late Bishop of Chichester, presented him with one of the Wykeham Stalls at Chichester. He married the second daughter of Dean Buckland, and was, therefore, brother-in-law of the late Frank Buckland.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The earnings of the North-Western Railway continue to show an increase upon the corresponding period of last year, the surplus for last week being Rs. 2,29,220. The total increase for the financial year is now a little over 17 lakhs.

The Punjab *kharif* harvest is better than was anticipated, and the prices of *kharif* grain are much easier, the present rate of towns and villages being about 15 seers per rupee. Fodder is so plentiful that the same quantity of *charri* which fetched Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 last year can now be procured easily for Rs. 3-8 per *kanal*.

An amusing story is told of the attempt of an energetic signalling officer with General Elle's brigade trying to flash up General Blood's camp during the night after the two Generals had met. Perceiving what he thought to be answering flashes he signalled hard, to find that he was calling up the flashes of the Mohmunds' rifles, as they were sniping into General Blood's camp.

Burchardt, whose criminal exploits have been already chronicled, was at Calcutta, on Wednesday, sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to eight months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of theft of watches, &c., from the Cleaven Company's shop. He has already been sentenced by other courts to three years and seven months' imprisonment on charges of attempted murder, attempted suicide and escaping from custody.

Captain H. F. Williams, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, who applied to Government to be allowed to take a hundred picked men from the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and the Presidency Volunteer Rifles for service to the frontier, has not yet received a reply, but he has received applications from Volunteers of outstation corps, including Madras, Lucknow, Delhi and Allahabad, offering their services to accompany his party. He has, however, had to decline these offers, as he expressed a wish to the Government to take a hundred men representing only the Calcutta and the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalions, being sure that the men he would choose would be physically fit for field service.

The members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who usually at this period have arranged their autumn tours, cannot yet make out their programmes, as Lord Elgin's visit to Burma depends on the course of events in Tirah. It would be most impolitic to break up the Government of India into separate units before the Afridis have been thoroughly subdued.

Speaking of the man who was lately hanged in Calcutta for the brutal murder of his young wife, the *Bangabasi* says :—European judges may hang such wife or sister-murderers by the lakh, but Hindus will never cease to revere and worship them. The Subiya case in every mouth, and Subiya is being praised all over the country. Subiya walked steadily and patiently to the scaffold singing hymns in praise of God. He went on singing calmly and peacefully even when the red cap was thrown over his head. The man who was hanged that others might take a warning from his fate set an example of exalted spirituality to his countrymen when passing away.

From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 5 Europeans, 3 Eurasians, 25 Native Christians, 281 Hindus and 39 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 353 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 379. The deaths are thus classified :—3 from cholera, 1 from plague, 6 from measles, 127 from fevers, 38 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 162 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 43·5 per 1,000 per annum.

There will shortly be a great many changes amongst the higher ranks of Madras Civilians. Mr. J. F. Price, Chief Secretary, retires in a few weeks ; Mr. Gabriel Stokes, acting Revenue Secretary, goes on six months' leave ; Mr. Sturrock, of the Board of Revenue, also shortly goes on leave ; and probably Mr. Crole as well. Mr. Willock, too, is, with the consent of the Maharanee, about to take up the managership of the Vizianagram estate for a few months prior to going on furlough. Only one of the present members of the Board of Revenue will then be left, namely Mr. Winterbotham.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has issued, in book form, its annual report for 1896. The trade of the port for the year showed a decrease, which was only natural under the circumstances. Exports fell off by 214 lakhs, but imports improved by 77 [illegible] 137 lakhs. Karachi [illegible] the largest individual share of [illegible] the Punjab : for instance, 86 [illegible] of the whole of the province passes through [illegible]. Karachi's foreign export trade shows a [illegible] expansion, and in spite of the [illegible] which the calamities at the end of that year entailed, the trade of the commercial [illegible] evidently in a healthy and vigorous condition. The bulk of the report contains correspondence on all important subjects which came before the Chamber of Commerce during the period with which it deals ; and also much other information of service to men of business in the Punjab.

The report as to the ill-health of Li Hung Chang is confirmed, for news has reached London (the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post" says) that he has been more or less seriously unwell for two or three months. It is understood at Shanghai that the Grand Secretary will continue asking for leave "to attend to his maladies" until the Chinese Emperor, wearying of his entreaties, permits the old servant of his dynasty to retire to his home in Anhui.

The results of the Civil Service Examinations were—viz., sixty-six places in the Indian Civil, twelve first-class clerkships in the Home Civil, and fifteen Eastern Cadetships. This, however, is only the first list, and it will be considerably modified before long. Many of the candidates have been elected for all three services, and when they have made a definite choice of one, several places in the other two will become vacant, to be filled up by competitors who stand next in order of merit, and whose names are not published yet. Thus, out of the twelve successful competitors for the Home Civil, eight have been also elected for the Indian service. If these all prefer the Home, eight more candidates, at present not in the list, will succeed to the vacant Indian places. The examination for all three is now the same, though up till two years ago it was different. The East Indian Cadetships are the least popular, and it may pretty safely be predicted that none of those elected will eventually go. All these men have been also successful in one of the other two services, and will probably prefer them. The top man scores 3,495 marks which beats last year's best by 133 ; four men get over 3,000, whereas last year this number was only exceeded by one candidate. Of course this may be due *either* to superiority in the competitors themselves or to the greater indulgence of the examiners.

A correspondent writes :—Mrs. Steel's brilliant article on the Modern Marriage Market, from which you gave lengthy extracts last week, opens up the rather startling question : Is it right to marry for Love ? Mrs. Steel does not define the position she takes up quite so concisely as that, but her argument tends to show that to marry for Love is as as unworthy as to marry for Lucre. Where, indeed, is the difference ? she seems to ask. Both suggest personal gratification and mere selfishness ; and the girl who gives herself for exchange in pure passion is quite as mercenary, in Mrs. Steel's view, as the one who sells herself for gold. Mrs. Steel seems rather to confuse passion—which in the nature of things must be transitory—with Love which should abide whilst life lasts. So far from Love in its highest manifestation being selfish and merely mercenary, it is surely the most unselfish thing known to the human heart. The very essence of true Love is service and self-sacrifice. And if Love is not to be, as between man and woman, the sanction of their union, what is ? Very few men and women who are in love, argues Mrs. Steel, can say that they never experienced a similar emotion before. She seems to share Dr. Johnson's opinion that Cupid's victims protest too much, and that marriages would be generally as happy and more conducive to the common good if they were arranged, say, by the Lord Chancellor, instead of by those who are or consider themselves, chiefly concerned.

Her Majesty's new yacht, which is to be built at the Royal dockyard at Pembroke, is to be ready for launching before the end of the year 1898. It is certainly smart work, yet it has to be done. The whole of the secret is out as to her proposed build, dimensions, and detail, and the only puzzle appears to be why any attempt should have been made to conceal a matter which was to all intents and purposes an open secret.

The Bishop of Carlisle, in summing up a debate in his Diocesan Conference on Ecclesiastical Fees—in the course of which his suffragan said that though he had no endowment he had to pay £60 on being appointed—observed that he was unmoved, as none of the fees went into his pocket. He thought this should be generally known, for an excellent yeoman credited him with having an income of £20,000 a year, with an extra £50 and travelling expenses for every Confirmation he took !

The "Church Review" recommends a self-denying ordinance to the committee of the Church Congress for 1898, viz. that no one should be allowed to speak who had ever done so at previous Congresses. Thus alone is considers can bores be silenced and new blood introduced. The further suggestion is made that the annual gathering might be utilised for lectures on Church history or other topics by recognised authority.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

TERRIBLE WAYS OF DACOITS IN KHANDESH.

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL SUSTAINED.

IMPERATRIX vs. GANPAT WALAD KHUSHAL AND JEMYA WALAD SAMPAT.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed in the case by Mr. A. Shewan, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, on the 2nd March last. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Thirteen accused were in this case committed for trial on charges of dacoity, and causing or attempting to cause grievous hurt at the time of committing the dacoity. Eight of them had been discharged before, and the trial related to the remaining five. The complainant, whose house was looted, is a Sonar of Mungse, a village in the north-east corner of the Alamner Taluka, and the accused were all inhabitants of villages not many miles distant from Mungse. The dacoity occurred on the night of the 24th December. Complainant and his two wives were sleeping inside the house, and his grandson, Dasrath, outside on the ota. The dacoits first maltreated Dasrath, and on complainant's opening the door on hearing the noise, rushed in and proceeded to work. They knocked about complainant and his wives, and compelled them to show where their valuables were. They also demanded of complainant where he kept two large gold neck ornaments and a pair of silver anklets. The former were worth some Rs. 920. In order to compel the complainant to disclose where these were to be found, they tied a rag round a part of his body, and oiled it, and threatened to set fire to it. This treatment compelled complainant to tell that the neck ornaments had been hidden in the wall, and the hole plastered over. The dacoits then dug them out, and after some time departed with their booty, which consisted of ornaments and clothes. The complainant put his total loss at Rs. 2,200 or Rs. 2,500. After the arrest of the accused, No. 1 is said to have given up certain property, including the neck ornaments. No. 2 in this appeal (No. 4 in the case) is said to have produced from a hole in his field a small bag containing another gold neck ornament and Rs. 48. Accused No. 5 was said to have waded into the water of the river Girna, and at a point where the water was knee-deep, to have taken a "puggre" from beneath a stone in the river-bed. There were no confessions in the case, though all the five accused confessed their complicity when delivering up the property. There was slight evidence of a direct nature, and the case really depended on the production of the various articles belonging to complainant. It was unfortunately clear in this case, the Sessions Judge remarked, that whatever the accused might have done after they got into the hands of the police was done under compulsion. Some of the accused had shown marks on their persons when admitted to the jail, among them being the two accused in this appeal. They must have received sharp cuts. The skin had not been broken, but was only bruised. The marks were still on their bodies when the medical evidence was given in court. There was more than a suspicion that violence was resorted to to compel the accused to confess. Upon a review of the whole case, the Sessions Judge was not satisfied with the identification of the accused and with the evidence for the prosecution, and differing with the assessors, he found all the accused not guilty, and ordered their discharge.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering his judgment, said : This is an appeal by Government against the order passed by the Sessions Judge of Khandesh, acquitting the accused Nos. 1 and 4 who were charged with the offence of dacoity. The assessors were of opinion that the accused were guilty. There is no doubt about the following facts : the dacoity on the 24th December, 1896, the finding of a considerable amount of the stolen property buried in the house of the accused No. 1 on the 30th December, and the finding of some more of the stolen property in the field of accused No. 4 on the 31st December. These facts irrespective of the evidence of identification go distinctly to prove the guilt of the accused. The accused No. 1 insinuates that the police placed the property where it was found in his house, but in order to be able to do this the police must first have obtained possession of it. The Sessions Judge says that "the facts forbid the suggestion that the property had been obtained from the complainant to foist on the accused, but there are two accomplices who were possibly enough in the dacoity who have been allowed to go free." He suggests that the property had been obtained from them, but this suggestion rests on no solid foundation. The accused No. 4 admits that he dug up and produced the property which he had buried in his field, but he says that he found it lying in the road and took it and buried it. On the 13th January, *i. e.*, two days after the accused had been admitted to the Dhulia Jail, they were examined by the Civil Surgeon, and they were found to have marks—accused No. 1 on the back and left shoulder, and accused No. 4 on the back and right buttock. The Civil Surgeon thought that the marks had been caused by a cane or stick as thick as a man's finger or a whip handle covered with leather, and that they had been made 8 or 10 days before. They could not, he says, have been much more than 10 days old. I do not know why the accused were not examined on the 11th January when they were admitted to the jail. It is alleged by the accused that they were beaten by the police on the day the property was found. It is, to say the least, very curious that though the case was sent up to the committing magistrate on the 1st January, and by him committed to the Sessions Court on the 8th January, the accused being examined by him on the 7th January, no allegation or sign of beating was made to or observed by him. It is self-evident that no amount of beating could put the property where it was found, though it might make the accused persons disclose where it had been concealed. In the case of the accused No. 4 there was no necessity for any beating, for he has throughout adhered to the same story that he made voluntarily in the first instance. In neither case was the beating of any use, for no confessions were obtained by means of it according to the statements of the accused themselves. I confess I look upon the story of the beating, as told by the accused, with the greatest suspicion. Had it been true, it is almost certain that it would have been told to the committing magistrate, and it is almost impossible that the committing magistrate would not have seen the marks himself when he examined the accused on the 7th January had they then existed. The story seems to me to have been concocted after committal. The Sessions Judge thought that the evidences of identification given by the complainant and his wife was unsatisfactory on account of the imperfect light, the great confusion, the terror in which the inmates of the house were, and the difficulty of recognising persons, whose faces were tied up with cloths. The light however lit by the dacoits must have been fairly good, and considering the details given by the complainant as to what the accused and especially the accused No. 1 did to him at the time that they were in his sight, I think that he can certainly be believed in his identification of the first accused. On the whole, I think that the assessors were right and that the guilt of the accused is conclusively proved. We agree upon this point, and we convict both the accused of the dacoity charged, and sentence them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who delivered a separate judgment, concurred with his learned colleague.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the order of acquittal by the Sessions Judge, convicted the two accused Nos. 1 and 4 under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FALSE ALARM OF A RIOT IN DHARWAR.

ACQUITTAL OF ALL THE ACCUSED.

The Sessions Judge of Dharwar, on Thursday, disposed of the appeal in which several inhabitants of Hebsur appealed against the sentences passed upon them by the District Magistrate of Dharwar for rioting, trespass, causing hurt, and causing mischief in Hebsur in the streets and in the house of the complainant, Bai Rindva. The Public Prosecutor of Dharwar appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Krishnarao R. Valvekar, High Court pleader, appeared for the defence. The complainant, Rindva Bai, is a very clever woman, of independent means, and takes an active part in the village factions, being one of the leaders of the party opposed to the one to which the accused in this case belonged. She alleged that the accused, who were on visiting terms with her, came to her house in the morning of the day of offence and exhorted her to join their faction, to which she replied that she would consult her younger brother about it, before deciding. The younger brother, a lad of 18, was away, and accused agreed to wait, and left her house. Within five hours, however, she saw in the street in the front of her door a mob of about 60 to 70 persons some, armed with hatchets and others with sticks, and that some women also formed a part of this unlawful assembly, seeing the danger in a moment she ran to close her door, but before doing so the accused had already rushed inside, armed with hatchets and sticks. The rioters asked her if she had consulted her brother, and on her saying "No," they set upon her at once, knocked her down on the ground, and were kicking her on her sides, when two of her acquaintances, who happened to have come there to buy some land came to her rescue and saved her life. She ran immediately to the kitchen, and locked herself in. The rioters next went about in search of her younger brother, and looked into his room through the iron bars of its two windows which happened to be open, and not finding him there thrust their long sticks through the bars and smashed the glasses of some of the pictures hanging on the walls, leaving the pictures, however, uninjured. They then smashed the doors of the room with their hatchets, after which they left the house. The defence were able to show that the case was the outcome of two rival factions in the village and that no unlawful assembly had gathered in the village that day. The complainant woman had deserted her husband, and her parents had discarded her. That though it was true she was always mixed up with faction quarrels in the village, the accused could have no motive in adopting such violent measures, just to convert her to their own side ; and that her story of an unlawful assembly in and out of her house was too ridiculous to be believed. The judge observed that he was satisfied that the case was not a true one, and acquitted all the accused.

HIGH COURT.—October 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

387,97—Payne G and 4—Trimback Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhagwandas Mookchand and another—Wadia and G and Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

348,97—Chitois w and M—Jamnadas Chaganlal and others vs Dosabhai Gopaljee.

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THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

A correspondent supplies to the *Times* a long article on the important astronomical phenomenon which will draw observers of all nations to India early in the coming year. The multitude of pleasure-seeking tourists that accompanied the eclipse party to Norway last year met with disappointment as regards their astronomical expectations, says the writer, because, notwithstanding the most elaborate preparations on the part of various bodies of scientists, the eclipse turned out a total failure owing to bad weather. At the moment of parting, however, the astronomers and their lay friends exchanged with one accord the hope that "they would meet again in India on January 22nd, 1898, for the next eclipse." We may therefore expect this winter a substantial increase in the number of visitors who annually proceed to India with the two-fold object of escaping the rigours of an English winter and of seeing the sights of that country. It will, however, be possible for all Indian tourists to combine a little science with pleasure by a suitable arrangement of programme, or, rather, to include a new pleasure in it, for the wonders of a total eclipse of the sun are so numerous, and the pleasure to be derived from the contemplation of this grand and sublime spectacle is so fascinating, that all thoughts of scientific research are often swept away, even from the scientific mind, by an overpowering wave of emotion at the supreme moment of totality. A famous astronomer, when about to set out for a distant eclipse, was asked with what instrument he would be most desirous of observing the spectacle ? He replied, "a pillow."

It was no doubt selfish on his part to forget his duty as a scientist for the sake of personal enjoyment. But the layman need have no scruple in viewing the phenomenon for his own pleasure and in the coming eclipse he will have an ample opportunity for so doing, because the duration of totality (2min.) will be rather long and the time of occurrence (1 p. m., January 22nd) fairly convenient ; moreover there will be a wide range of country from which to select one's post of observation. The eclipse will be total along a tract of land some 80 miles in width, and passing right across India in a north-east direction from Bombay to Darjeeling, or, to be more exact, starting from the west coast a little below Bombay, and entering the Himalayas a little west of Darjeeling. This zone of totality is crossed by the Indian railway system at eight different places :—

(1). The continuation of the railway from Bombay to Poona and Satara (passing through Targaon, which is exactly on the central line of totality).

(2). The railway from Poona south-east to Sholapur (passing through Jeur on the central line).

(3). The railway from Amraoti to Nagpur, on the new railway line between Bombay and Calcutta.

(4). An off-shoot of this line, starting from Bilaspur and proceeding north.

(5). The railway between Benares and Patna on the E. I. Railway line between Allahabad and Calcutta (passing through Buxar on the central line of totality).

Three other railways lying north of Patna towards the Himalayas ; stations on these three railways are not so favourable as those on the others owing to the uncertainty of the weather.

THE DANGER OF BAD WEATHER.

In a total eclipse the weather is the great factor to be considered. It is useless making the most extensive preparations with the utmost care and diligence if at the last moment bad weather is to intervene and totally eclipse the total eclipse. The sad experience of the expedition to Norway last year has taught us this, and I may perhaps add the similar experience of 1894 in India. On April 6th that year an eclipse was visible in India, in the Madras Presidency, Eastern Bengal, and Assam. This eclipse was annular—i. e., just fell short of being total because a thin ring of light was visible right round the moon which failed to cover the entire disc of the sun. This ring was almost the thinnest possible, being only 1-803th part of the solar diameter, and the duration of annularity was less than 10 seconds. To observe this curious eclipse a party of four astronomers of whom I had the honour of being one, was formed in Calcutta. After overcoming countless difficulties the party waited in deep anxiety for the morning of the 6th, the eclipse being at 9 a.m. The morning came, and with it a thunderstorm, though the weather had been beautifully fine for the past fortnight. The eclipse was lost in heavy clouds, except for the fact that at the very middle of annularity there was a momentary break in the flying clouds, but too short and too sudden for a photograph to be taken.

With regard, however, to the eclipse of next January, that month is usually so favourable in India that we may be almost certain of experiencing a cloudless sky all along the zone of totality (except perhaps near the Himalayas), and this fact has been definitely ascertained by a series of observations made along this zone by the Meteorological Department of the Indian Government. But it would be injudicious for observers to take up their position quite close to the sea, because, however cloudless the sky may be at ordinary times, as the actual moment of eclipse a haze is likely to be formed in the sky over places near the coast owing to the sudden fall of temperature. It is well to remember that the sun will be partially eclipsed for quite an hour before the beginning of totality, consequently that there will be a great fall of temperature (at first slow, then very sudden) which will tend to precipitate whatever moisture there may be in the air.

To view this eclipse the Indian Government and several astronomical societies of Europe have arranged to occupy all convenient spots along the whole line of totality, wherever the railway system intersects this line. As regards English tourists, if they attach themselves to one or other of these various parties of observers or place themselves anywhere on the line of the eclipse,* they will witness a sight which few men have been privileged to see.

THE NATURE OF THE SIGHT.

A total eclipse of the sun is one of the most stupendous, most sublime, and most awe-inspiring spectacle that the eye of man can behold ; and nature, as if to impress upon us the grandeur of her beauty, lifts the veil from before the borderland and permits us a glimpse of the unknown realms of creation but too seldom and for too transitory moments. A total eclipse occurs in any given spot of the earth but once in many centuries, and even then a thousand and one casualties often rob the spectators of the longed-for spectacle. As the dark shadow of the moon steals over the face of the sun the distant landscape grows dimmer on the horizon with an ashy paleness, and a weird "dim religious light" surrounds us, till at last, like the rushing of many waters, the moon sweeps over the entire sun and enshrouds the earth in a pall of darkness. Some of us have, perhaps, stood on a lofty hill and seen far away the green fields stretching beneath us a wide expanse, and some great river winding its way over the fields like a silver streak ; then suddenly a dark cloud swept past the sun, and "coming shadow cast on the ground" rushed on over field and river and mountain. So it is with a total eclipse ; but the shadow of the moon travels over the earth with a far more impressive velocity, and the ensuing darkness is far more intense.

What else is there to be seen ; Just before the moment of totality—when the corona is almost hovering in sight—suddenly right round the moon, shooting out into the surrounding darkness, appear huge tongues of fire, often 100,000 miles in length. Their appearance varies in colour at different eclipses—sometimes blood red, sometimes rosy pink, and sometimes all the colours of the rainbow. Then comes the supreme moment of totality, when the corona bursts forth in all its glory. It can only be seen, never described. Bright ethereal waves of white surround the sun just outside the lurid red, and stretch into the sky, often for a million miles. Nor is this all. Around the outer corona sometimes appear white streamers of light, radiating from different parts of the corona and reaching far into space for many million miles. And yet there is more to be seen ; for, at the moment of totality, as if by the touch of a magician's wand, the whole sky is lit up in one instant by a multitude of bright stars, dotting the heavens as so many fairy lamps. Then, when the few precious moments of totality are over and the sun appears with yet more sudden swiftness than he disappeared, the stars are extinguished by the same magician's touch, the corona vanishes before our gaze, and the red flames of the sun, after casting a lingering look behind, as if loth to bid us good-bye, shrink into the disc of the fiery orb.

Besides these wonders, the observer might note some minor though interesting features—*e.g.*, (1) the effect of the eclipse on the plants and animals ; these generally behave as at nightfall—flowers close, fowls hasten to roost, cocks crow, cattle low, and the whole animal kingdom is seized with a sudden fright ; (2) the "shadow bands"—these are mysterious and hitherto unexplained bands of alternate light and darkness which appear before and after totality and travel over the ground at the rate of about 12 feet or 15 feet per second ; (3) "Baily's beads ;" just before and after totality the sun's crescent seems broken up into a circle of bright beads—this effect being produced by the sun's rays passing through the gaps between the mountains situated on the edge of the moon.

In beholding these marvels the pleasure-seeking tourist is more fortunate than the regular astronomer, who is tied to his telescope, spectroscope, or camera at the supreme moment of totality. Let it not, however, be supposed that the labours and the self-abnegation of the astronomer are prompted by mere idle curiosity to pry into the hidden things of Nature, with no reference to our daily wants. The study of the physical constitution of the sun is but the study of the fountain-head of all forms of energy that exist on this earth of ours, and who will dare prophesy that the knowledge gained in some brief moment of totality may not lead us to solve some of the grand problems of life ?

* They would do well to communicate with the British Astronomical Association, as that body proposes to superintend the observations of laymen.

INDIAN STAMP COLLECTORS.

Indian collectors (says the *Philatelic Journal*) have not shown up badly at the London Exhibition. Besides Mr. G. J. Hynes who, though not now a resident among us, may yet fairly be called an Anglo-Indian, Major J. Day, R. E., and Capt. F. H. Hancock took medals for their displays f Afghans the latter's being silver, and the former's bronze. A correspondent writes as follows :—"The exhibition went off very well, and will, I am sure, do philately good. To some collectors the effect was over-powering, and after their visit they went home with the feeling that most of their swans were very small ducks. But on many others the effect seemed to be to stir them up to greater doings for the future. The exhibition was much in advance of the previous one, was extremely well managed, and gave very general satisfaction all round. One of the weak points, however, was that the arrangement of the classes was far from good. It would have been better, I think, to give silver or bronze medals, or both, for each important country, and then a gold medal for the best of the countries in each group. Many countries were quite unrepresented, and for a general exhibition every country ought to be exhibited. One incident of the exhibition came to my notice, and I think it is worth relating, as it will probably interest your readers. A very fine 2d. Mauritius, very early state of plate, unused, superb colour, was sold for £140 to a man to sell again. This stamp was bought in Bombay within the last three years for Rs. 40." As regards our own exhibition it has been pointed out to us that in the enumeration of countries in the various classes the words "any two from" "any three from" are apt to mislead. Although the meaning of the words is made clear in the body of the prospectus, it might prevent any possibility of mistake if we point out that "not more than two," "not more than three," is really what is meant.

News has arrived that the trail from Dyea to Klondyke is at last closed. The news was brought by 40 men who have just returned from an attempt to reach the mines, which they were unable to do. Gold in large quantities is awaiting transference to Seattle, but all reports point to the fact that the latest arrivals have come to a certain and miserable death.

LORD ROSEBERY ON WILLIAM WALLACE.

The sixth centenary of the battle of Stirling was celebrated on Sept. 13 at Stirling. At a banquet given in the evening by Provost Kinross and the custodiers of the monument Lord Rosebery proposed "The immortal memory of Sir William Wallace." Concluding a somewhat lengthy speech, he said :—John Hill Burton had many merits as an historian. He was not enthusiastic, he was not even dramatic enough for most of us, but when we cite him as a witness he has this incalculable advantage, that he is perfectly cold and dispassionate. What does he say of Wallace ? After examining minutely into his career he says he was a man of vast political and military genius. Well, I suspect that we need look very little into the career of Wallace to justify that encomium. That he should have leapt into supreme power in Scotland at a single bound, that he should have overthrown the overwhelming armaments of England with the very imperfect means at his disposal, that he should have constituted a Government, and that he should have entered into formal relations with foreign States, would seem to justify what Hill Burton says of him. But to my mind the greatest proof of Wallace's eminence and power is this—that at the amnesty of 1304, when Scotland lay almost prostrate at the foot of the invader, Wallace was the sole exception to whom no mercy or quarter was to be shown, as if even Edward in his power and supremacy felt that his Empire was not safe so long as so dangerous and so potent and so capable an enemy was at large. (Cheers.) Again, gentlemen, whatever his talents may have been, there is something greater in great men than their talents. For the most consummate talents in themselves will not make great men. There is in them besides their talents, their spirit, their character, that magnetic fluid, as it were, which enables them to influence vast bodies of their fellow-men, which makes them a binding and stimulating power outside the circle of their own personal fascination. (Cheers.) That Wallace had this power we have abundant evidence. He was the first to rise and to face the oppressor. It was he who set the heather on fire. (Cheers.) It was he who inspired the men and the events which followed ; for, gentlemen, after all, what Wallace in his own person effected and achieved is as nothing to what he created and bequeathed—the fixed resolve of undying patriotism, the passionate, unquestionable determination for freedom. Without him, in face of the formidable foe they had to face, the Scots might never have rallied to the defence at all. Bruce might never have stood forth and Bannockburn never have been fought. (Cheers.) Scotland might have been a remote or oppressed and neglected district, without a name or a history or a friend, and the centuries of which we are so proud, so full of energy, and passion, and dramatic history, might have passed silently and headlessly over a dark and unknown province. (Cheers.) Wallace was in truth the champion, who stood forth and prevented this, who asserted Scotland as an independent country, who made or remade the Scots as a nation. (Cheers.) It is for this that every Scotsman has put him in the highest place. It is for this that we venerate his name when the dark and bloody memories of his time are memories and nothing more. It is for this that we honour him when his foes are our closest and dearest friends. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, can we not condense the truth about Wallace even more compactly than this ? Sir, there are junctures in the affairs of men when what is wanted is a man—not treasure, not fleets, not legions, but a man—(cheers) the man of the moment, the man of the occasion, the man of destiny, whose spirit attracts and binds and inspires, whose capacity is congenial to the crisis, whose powers are equal to the convulsion, the child and the outcome of the storm. The type of this man is the same, though you find it under different names and different forms in different ages. It is the same whether you call it Cæsar, or Luther or Washington, or Mirabeau, or Cavour. Crisis is a travail, and the birth of the man ends or assuages it. (Cheers.) We recognize in Wallace one of these men—the man of fate, given to Scotland in the storms of the thirteenth century. It is that fact—the fact of his destiny and his fatefulness—that succeeding generations have instinctively recognized. It is that fact, in reality, that we commemorate to-day. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there are some who have doubts and difficulties with regard to celebrations of this kind. There are some who cast doubt on the wisdom of celebrating with enthusiasm men and events of so remote a period in our history. How can you kindle, they think, enthusiasm about men or events of six centuries ago ? I shall not trouble this assembly with answering such persons—(hear, hear)—except in the stanza which Burns wrote about the Solemn League and Covenant. Do you remember it ? :—

The Solemn League and Covenant
Cost Scotland blood, cost Scotland tears ;
But it sealed freedom's sacred cause—
If tho'rt slave, indulge thy sneer.

(Cheers.) But, sir, there is another class who urge with more reason, perhaps, that it is not timely or politic or even friendly to celebrate a victory in which the defeated foes were Englishmen. Sir, in my opinion, it is no disparagement to our loyalty or our affection for England that we celebrate the memory of the battle of Stirling and of Sir William Wallace. In the course of the long and bloody wars between the two countries England has many victories to record, but in the long and splendid record of her triumphs all over the world it is not worth while for her to celebrate the memory of such battles as Flodden or Dunbar. (Hear, hear.) For us, however, the memory of this victory and of the man by whom it was gained does not represent the defeat of an English army, but the dawn of our national existence—(cheers)—and the assertion of our national independence. (Cheers.) Let us all, then, Englishmen and Scotchmen together, rejoice in this anniversary, and in the memory of this hero, for he at Stirling made Scotland great, and if Scotland were not great the Empire of all the Britons would not stand where it does. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) I ask you to fill bumpers to drink, "The immortal memory of Wallace." (Cheers.)

On the motion of the Provost a vote of thanks was accorded Lord Rosebery for his address, to which his lordship briefly replied.

On Sept. 15 Lord Rosebery was present at a luncheon given by the Edinburgh Corporation on the occasion of the opening of the steel viaduct which, at a cost of £90,000, has been substituted for the old North-bridge crossing the valley between the old and new town. His lordship, in proposing the toast of "The City of Edinburg," referred to the historical associations connected with the North-bridge, and claimed for Edinburgh that there was no city like it, and never could be any like it in the world.

THE WATERLOO BALL.

Mr. J. Danvers-Power writes to the *Times* :—I see that Sir William Fraser has just published a little book entitled "The Waterloo Ball," in which he repeats and endorses views as to the locale of the ball which he communicated to you on Aug. 25, 1888. I have waited for the periodical re-opening of this question to ask if you will allow me to state the result of some systematic inquiries on the subject which I made in Brussels and London in 1893. Those who are interested in the matter will remember that Sir William Fraser believes the ball to have taken place on the entresol of a large coach-builder's establishment in the Rue de la Blanchisserie, Brussels, a building subsequently converted into a brewery, and standing quite apart from, though near, the Duke of Richmond's house. It is still intact. The late Lady de Ros, however, a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, who herself danced at the ball, positively and with circumstantial detail stated in an article in *Murray's Magazine* for January, 1889, that the ball took place in her sister's schoolroom, a large room on the ground floor of her father's house. She added that the room had at one time been used by a coach builder to keep carriages in, and was connected with the rest of the house by an ante-room. She also published a ground plan of the house showing this room projecting to the left. Lady de Ros's doubts as to whether the house itself was standing at the time she wrote may be passed over. No one now disputes that it forms part of a hospital the entrance to which is in the Rue des Cendres. Every possible test proves this to be the case. But there is no ball-room corresponding to that described by Lady de Ros, though the ante-room can be accounted for. The chaplain of the hospital, who kindly rendered me assistance in my investigations, entirely denied the possibility of there having been a ball-room on the spot indicated by Lady de Ros on the plan. In support of this contention he mentioned to me in a letter dated, Nov. 6, 1893, that on this very spot he had himself been obliged, before enlarging the hospital chapel, to demolish a little building, "qui renfermait un escalier derobe donnant acces a la chambre d'office situe au rez-de-chaussee, ainsi qu'a une chambre du premier etage." The following passage in the diary of Mr. Lawrence Peel, who died at a great age in December, 1883, was subsequently sent to me with permission to publish it. Mr. Peel's wife, Lady Jane Peel, was also the Duke of Richmond's daughter :—"May 19, 1835.—Went to see the D. of R.'s old house in which the memorable ball was given the night before Waterloo (sic) ; but it has since undergone considerable alterations, and the 'high hall' within whose windowed niche Lord Byron describes the D. of Brunswick as first hearing the sound of the distant cannon is now converted into small rooms, a staircase, &c. Many of the rooms, however, J. said, remained unaltered, and recalled to her mind many recollections of bygone days."

A COMFORT FOR HOSPITAL PATIENTS

The very newest use for the telephone is a humane one. By the side of every patient in the pavilion hospitals of Paris there will be put a telephone, connected with the office of the hospital superintendent. As everybody who has visited a public hospital is aware, the friends of patients are admitted to see them only for a few hours on certain days ; and in cases where the patient is an inmate of an infectious disease hospital the friends of patients are never admitted, even though the patient is out of danger.

The reasons for keeping out the friends of patients are of course obvious. But while these rules are necessary, they are nevertheless cruel to patients and friends. The introduction of the telephone by the bedside of every patient will be welcomed with joy. In this manner a patient may converse with friends with absolute freedom. There will be no interference with the hospital work and no danger of contracting infectious disease.

All of the telephones are to be connected through a central exchange in the office of the superintendent of the hospital, and there will be no danger of patients becoming dangerously fatigued, as a nurse will keep watch when possible to see that the strength of the very feeble is not taxed too much. Connection with the office, where "Central" may hear all that passes over the wire, will also prevent patients from giving information which they should not give.

The telephone will do much towards changing the hospital ward from the dreary place it now of necessity is into one of comparative cheerfulness. It is the intention of the projectors of the scheme in Paris to have a receiver placed at the side of each bed. On Sundays they will be connected with some church or the hospital chapel, so that the service may be enjoyed by all the patients. At least once a week the telephones will be connected with some theatre or concert hall, in order that all who wish to hear the entertainment may enjoy the diversion. The possibilities of the hospital telephone are many.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A couple who were married lately made their wedding a protest against the vulgar extravagance of such functions. The bridegroom and his bride were barefooted. He wore a hat and shirt and a pair of trousers only, and she wore only a calico dress and a poke bonnet.

A lady cyclist in the most crowded part of the Strand is not an object to be observed every day. The other day (writes a London correspondent) I noticed a lady steering her way through cabs, 'buses, and other vehicles with the greatest confidence and ease, as unconcerned, indeed, as if she were riding on a quiet country road.

It is the woman that has the courage to be herself who attracts. Originals are so much more desirable than copies, no matter how accurate the copy may be. Let every woman dare to be herself, develop her own individuality, not blindly copy some other woman. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

There are several communities of silent monks, as, for instance, the Trappistes (says a writer in "The Young Woman" for October), but these are not at all surprising in comparison with a community of silent women, such as are to be found in a convent near Biarritz. These silencieuses, or silent sisters, never speak except to their mother superior, and then only upon necessary business. When they are at meals a book is read, and every Friday they eat their dinners kneeling. If one of the sisters lose her father or mother, she is not told of the loss. The mother superior simply assembles the community and says, "The father or mother of one of you is dead." In this way the silent women cease to have individual interest in anything or anything to talk about. Seven hours are spent in prayer, and the rest of the day in cultivating gardens and doing different kinds of laborious work. They wear white flannel clothes with a cross of black on their backs when at work on week-days. On Sundays and festivals they wear black.

Weddings, we hear, are losing their simplicity and sentimentality, and America is blamed for the deterioration. Some of smartest weddings have been mere matters of the business, and the idea has already "caught on" in Paris, a fact which implies that this country will very shortly follow in the wake. Paid brides-maids is a term calculated to shock the æsthetically minded, but some who assist at the altar have an eye to the main chance, goodly sums being paid to beautiful girls for their services at fashionable marriages. There is one Transatlantic belle, who has earned sufficient to provide for herself an elegant trousseau by thus ministering to the wants of ultrafashionable brides. The girl's figure is perfection, and shows off the beauties of expensive gowns in the finest style, while her complexion is surpassingly lovely, and her features faultlessly regular. So run after is she that she can afford to treat with disdain any but really first-class affairs, and it is becoming quite an honour to have her name figure in the wedding report of really influential brides.

A queer sort of church is that of which the Rev. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, an American lady-minister, is pastor. Mrs. Crane has been a minister for nearly a dozen years. She makes her church an institution, for the education of its members, as well as for their moral advancement. There is a department of domestic science, in which last year twenty women were instructed in cooking and house wifery. This year these women will instruct others and will form kindergarten classes for the children. The children are also instructed in what Mrs. Crane calls every day religion, or studies in citizenship. In this way they are shown what responsibilities will rest on them. There are also connected with the church study classes in various other subjects, and gymnasiums. Mrs. Crane says of the church :—"We have no creed only a bond of union. Probably we resemble closest the Unitarian Church, but we are not affiliated with it. It is much harder to say 'I will live the true, right life,' than to say 'I believe.' What we aim at is oneness of purpose rather than oneness of belief."

That woman under the favouring conditions of civilisation has greatly extended her "sphere" cannot be doubted. How much further she is capable of extending it is the subject of interesting speculation. Mr. G. G. Buckler discusses it in the "North American Review," with an obviously adverse bias to the pretensions of the gentler sex to full equality with man. He entitles his paper "The Lesser Man." It is not, however, a new nor is it a wholly conclusive argument against the claim of woman to equal mental capacity with man to point to the fact that her brain is of a different shape and less average weight than his. Mere bulk of brain cannot be an unerring guide to mental power. As a matter of bulk the mastodon, presumably, had the greatest mind of the ages, yet he lacked sagacity to an extent that put him on the list of animals "unfitted to survive." The buffalo of the prairies had a big brain, but the comparatively pinheaded fox, hunted down with equal ardour by man, has shown himself much more intelligent in the "struggle for life." There is no reason to believe that the elephant, with his enormous brain mass, has mental power equal to that of the horse, or that the horse, in his turn, has an intellect superior to the smaller-brained dog. The size and weight tests of the human brain, whether male or female, are of extremely doubtful application.

The material known to milliners and dressmakers as "drap-de-sole" is a peculiarly fine, silky and supple kind of cloth, admirably adapted to the present clinging mode. It composes a dress the colour of which is a rather light olive with gold reflections in it. The braided design is black and forms five rows, which begin at either side of the front and end under the graduated pleats at the back of the skirt. The tight-fitting bodice is braided to match, and is turned away from the chemisette in tabs that are faced with black velvet. The chemisette is white surah stitched in horizontal pleats. Crepon, both plain and fancy, with a new kind of veiling made of fine wool, woven rather closely, are other favourite materials of the season. A gown in the former, with little knots raised at regular intervals on the surface, is in a warm, pinkish cream colour, and has a plain skirt. The sleeves are gathered the whole way up, with little puffins on the outer seam, and are furnished with triple epaulettes, the lowest being in crepon, as well as the uppermost, the central ones in black chiffon edged with a beading of Honiton lace. The collar is made on the same lines. A dress of the new veiling is in a tone of terra cotta almost approaching orange, and has black lace insertions let in all round the hem in two rows, lined with cream-colour. At the right side these insertions turn sharply upward, forming four rows, which meet high on the skirt and resolve themselves into one, that is carried up to the waist. The open-fronted, short-basqued bodices is trimmed all round with two rows of lace insertion, lined with cream-colour, and the front is filled in with a cream-coloured and terra cotta check, one of the new silks in which two colours make a sort of tartan.

A mauve gown in a light tweed, a little grey being mixed in with it, and giving a pretty bloom to the mauve, like that on an Orleans plum. The trimming consists of ivory black satin ribbon. The vest is black chiffon, and the revers are scalloped out and bordered with black satin. The sleeves, marked out in sections with rows of ribbon, look rather too like medicine bottles in which the doses are measured ready for the patient. They are in the height of the fashion. Feather boas, which some ladies found themselves able to wear all through the tropical heat of late July and early August, are now in great demand. Many of them are simply the "tour-de-cou" which fastens under the chin, and has no ends. The majority have ends, but not long ones, and the favourite tints are the natural, undyed, pure white, and black. The last is much appreciated for wearing with casino dress. A very novel gown, seen at a fashionable French watering place, is in Princess shape, the front arranged in closely-fitting folds which button across the figure with half-a-dozen jewelled buttons. The material of this gown is blue-grey crepe-de-Chine, and the novelty consists in the arrangement of the bolero, in black lace and jet and gimp, which, narrowing at the wrist, recedes towards the back, and is continued in a sort of redingote down the back pleat to the very edge of the skirt. Another seaside dress has the skirt made of two deep flounces, the upper one rather longer than the lower, and both buttonholed round the edges with black, the gown itself being batiste in a rather bright tone of amber. The basque of the little coat is buttonholed in the same way, and the revers turn back in front, faced with a fine embroidery in black silk on white muslin, with lace flowers let in, and outlined with jet and silver. The small sailor collar at the back of the coat is in similar embroidery, and there is a large full tie of black chiffon, with the ends finished to match, with a frill of the embroidery, the edges buttonholed in black.

Some of the new felt hats are quite sailorshape, while others have high crowns of the Tyrolese order, which the Prince of Wales is expected to make fashionable, both for men and women. At the moment the favourite colours are pale grey and bright tobacco brown. The former are trimmed with white wings, the latter with red or shaded quills. Red felt hats will soon come in, the trimmings being either completely black or in some subdued variety of tartan. White felt hats are usually trimmed with black, but some are preferred with grey plumes and grey velvet, and a bright buckle or clasp or mingled jet and Rhine-stones. Niagara opens on the 2nd, and already smart millinery is being ordered for the occasion. A different grade of colours is chosen for these, as there is a great difference in the effect of electric light and daylight, and what is very successful in the former is often not far removed from failure in the latter. There are bright blues and greens which would be impossible in daylight, but with artificial illumination prove extremely becoming.

The Empire of Japan, says the *St. James's Gazette* is devoting himself to the advancement of women in his dominions to the level of Europeans. Stained teeth and shaved eyebrows are to be abolished. We are afraid (observes a contributor to the *Daily Chronicle*) that this news, like the famous paragraph about the knob'd stick in Mr. Barrie's novel when a Man's Single must have travelled round the world a good many times before our contemporary captured it. As a matter of fact stained teeth and shaved eyebrows have been abolished in Japan for some years past. As early as 1890, for instance, one saw very little of the blackened teeth among women, and then only in the remote country districts where the rule of the police was not so strong as in the towns. Confucian ideas concerning women, it is true, still obtain to a certain extent in Japan, but European influence is gradually making the three obediences of a woman a dead letter. As long ago as 1886 the Empress, during what is known as the period of German influence, ordered gowns from Berlin—likewise corsets, and, worst of all, shoes. Naturally the Court speedily found imitators, and as a spur to the recalcitrant, a sort of notification was issued, recommending the adoption of European costume by the ladies of Japan. Of course there are Japanese women who would look well in anything—women of whose dress Pierre Loti can say without flattery toilette en somme qui serait de niaise a Paris et qui est vraiment bien portee. But of the majority the change from the graceful kimono into European costume is a matter for tears. It seems scarcely credible, but it is nevertheless true, that the Japanese, men and women alike, imagine their appearance to be improved when they exchange their costume for ours.

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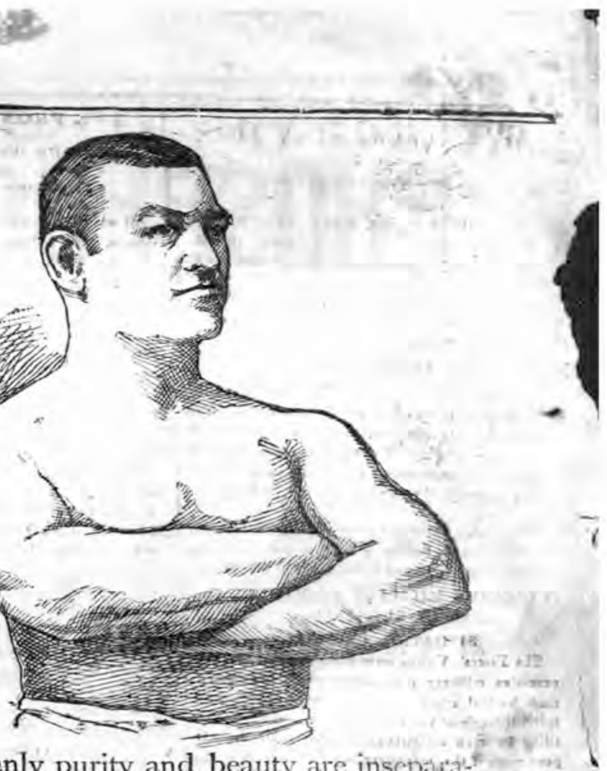

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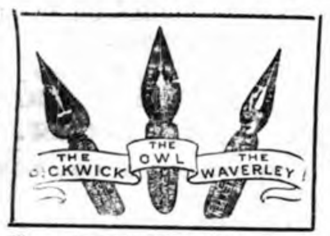

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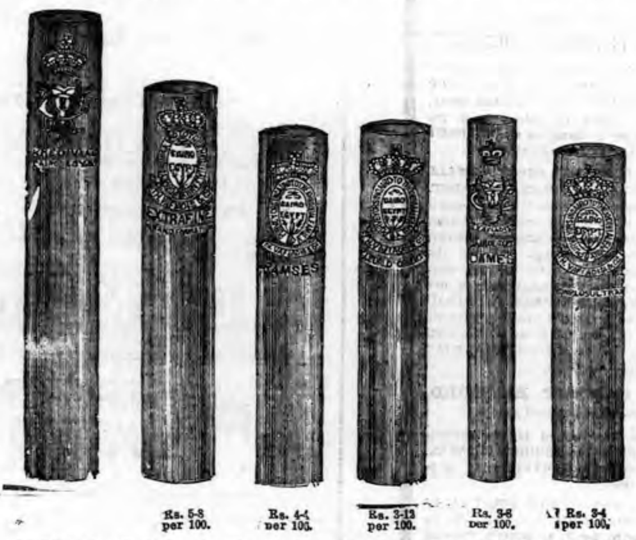
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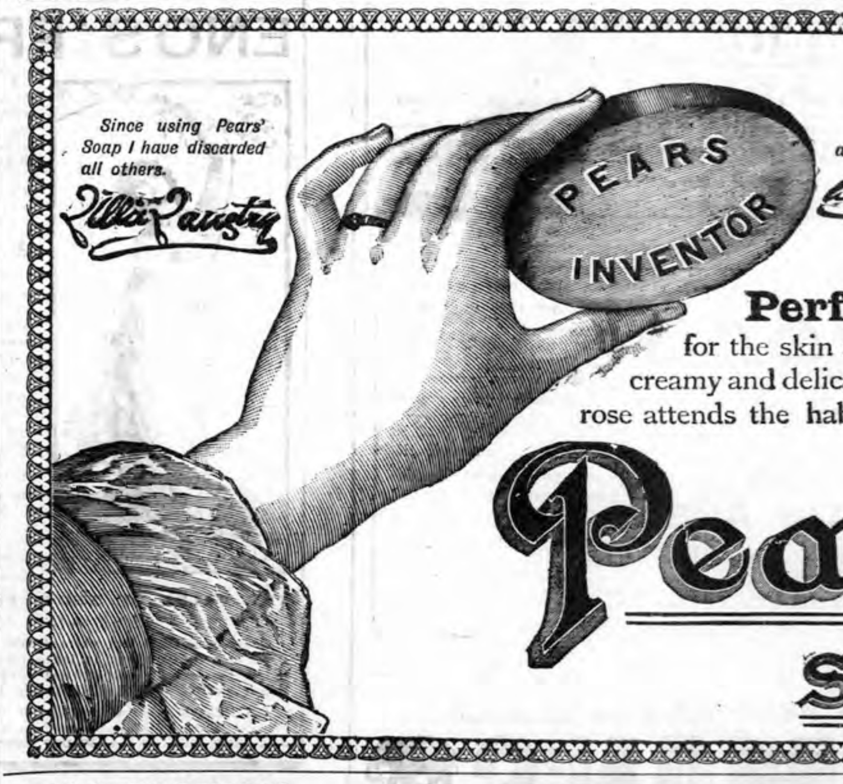

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